THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 278

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Offers Naval Pact Plan

President Asks Public's Aid

Scott and Black Win Air Race

U. S. Names New Enemy No. 1

Yugoslavia Sees No Stability

Italy Scraps Its Air Outfit

JAPAN discloses its far-reaching plan for a new naval treaty at the London conference with British naval authorities. Tokyo wants equality in defensive armaments and substitution of a maximum tonnage limitation for the present 5-5-3 ratio of Britain, the United States and Japan. Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto ask that the powers shall first agree on the principle of equality, although hinting that Japan does not desire actual tonnage equaling that of the other two. Offensive ships would reduce, with reclassification of ships on a defensive basis. Japan indicates it will not play unless the others play its way—But it offers a novel play plan.

* * *

PRESIDENT Roosevelt turns again to radio speech. Aiding Newton D. Baker's relief fund mobilization, he says every good citizen should give what he can in this cause to lighten the Government load. The American Bankers Association at Washington speculates on the presidential message being prepared for it. The bankers want specific statements of what they may expect. Meantime, they do not hesitate to criticize the New Deal—Some say it has unfairly made them the scapegoat.

* * *

AUSTRALIA hails Lieut. C. W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black as winners of the London-Melbourne air race and entitled to the $50,000 first prize. The Royal Aero Club of London gives the elapsed time as 70 hours, 59 minutes, 50 seconds for covering 11,330 miles. The Dutch team, Parmentier and Moll, carrying passengers in their big plane, appear certain of second prize of $7500; the American team, Turner and Pangborn, of third prize of $2500. Long-distance time records unheard of before have been set, but that is not all—Forbidding seas, mountains and deserts have dwindled incredibly beneath these matchless airmen.

* * *

LONDON sees the breaking of time records by the first three flying teams as actually bringing distant continents close to one another. Scott and Black in their British De Havilland Comet averaged 160 miles an hour for the total time, but the Dutch team in the American Douglas plane and the American team were unbelievably fast. Wiley Post in his round-the-world dash in 1933 made 134 miles an hour; Rossi and Codos in crossing the Atlantic in 1933 made 100 miles. The previous England-Australia record, made by C. T. P. Ulm in 1933, was but 9520 miles in 6 days, 17 hours, 56 minutes—The only limits on air speed are the equipment and men's understanding.

* * *

U. S. Department of Justice designates George "Baby Face" Nelson as Public Enemy No. 1. This follows the slaying by Melvin H. Purvis and other department operatives at East Liverpool, Ohio, of Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, to whom the title fell after Purvis and his aids slew John Dillinger at Chicago. Leisurely, inevitably the desperadoes who wear this title go down resisting arrest. The Department of Justice agents show with their new authority their system of tracking arch criminals is imposing in its results—It seems that men who live by the machine gun must now die by it too.

* * *

THE Monitor's series of 18 engrossing articles closes with the inevitable conclusion that the ending of crime lies in preventing the causes of crime. Experts in many fields have backed this thesis with reasoning out of their experience. Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminology at Harvard, finds that poverty, unemployment and leaving school too early are outstanding causes of delinquency which must practically be remedied—He would raze the slums and provide wholesome houses for the masses.

* * *

YUGOSLAVIA sees in its new Cabinet three former dictatorial Premiers, Marinkovitch, Srshkitch and Zivkovitch. The last, it was feared, might oppose the Regency of Prince Paul, but as Minister of War he becomes its chief defender. Yet the new Cabinet promises no solution of the strained internal situation. Croatian autonomy feels it has no friends therein, while the Slovenes and the Serb opposition refused places—Yugoslavia must find something beside force to weld its stout elements together.

* * *

ROME sees Premier Mussolini ask the Chamber of Deputies to approve spending $100,000,000 for the complete renewal of Italy's military airplanes and accessories. Rapid progress of modern technique and depreciation make this necessary, he says. Il Duce perhaps watched those machines roar overhead on the London-Melbourne air race—Their speed and reliability push much of what seemed like capable aircraft into the penguin class.

Criminologist Finds Complexity of Crime Causes Is No Bar to Allaying Evil by Preventive Measures

Dr. Glueck in 'Some Realism About Crime' Declares City, State and Federal Action Can Do Much to Reclaim Individual.

Emphasizes Need of Education in Family Life

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The last of 18 articles follows.*

By Dr. Sheldon Glueck

Professor of Criminology, Harvard Law School

Reviewing the numerous facts and judgments expressed in the Monitor's interesting series, the student of the crime problem will be impressed with a number of significant strands that color the tapestry of professional and lay opinion.

The first is the conclusion that the phenomenon of crime is complex; that there is no single "cause" of misconduct; that it typically involves a series of vicious circles put into motion by the deepest forces in society and the most elemental human impulses. It is practically impossible for the scientist to assign exact weights to any of the myriad influences that generate or condition anti-social conduct.

It is exceedingly difficult to assign primacy to any of the factors. Poverty is doubtless involved in a great many cases of delinquency; yet of two boys reared on the sidewalks of New York one achieves the highest distinction and respect, the other lands in prison. Personality deficiencies and mental abnormalities are also doubtless involved in many criminal careers; yet of two people with similar handicaps, one becomes a criminal, the other is able to make a satisfactory social adjustment. The same is true of practically all influences discernible in the lives of criminals.

It is hard to find a point-to-point correspondence between cause and effect; we are in the domain of probabilities and sometimes even of only possibilities.

But the methodologic difficulties of exact scientific research into "causes" should not paralyze action. Regardless of the mutiplicity and complexity of the forces involved in anti-social behavior, certain conditions are so frequently met with in the lives of offenders that a many-sided attack on them should substantially reduce criminal activity.

It is clear, for example, that whatever may be the directness or indirectness or the precise weight of poverty in the complex of influences that condition crime, poverty is frequently present in the lives of delinquents and their families. It appears in many guises:

In the high proportion of mothers of delinquents who must work outside the home to supplement a too meager family income; in the fact that many delinquents leave school prematurely under pressure of a badly needed addition to inadequate earnings of parents; in the frequency of unemployment among criimnals and their fathers, even in normal industrial times; in the fact that the families of criminals often have to be cared for by various social welfare organizations, particularly relief agencies; in the general underprivileged economic status of the major proportion of criminals, as reflected in their life and death in slum areas, with all the want, misery, crowding, unattractive housing and vice that residence in such regions implies.

This leads to the second striking strand in the pattern, one of the marked features of the opinions expressed in the Monitor's series; namely, the great emphasis laid on the need of basic improvement of the economic order in any realistic program of crime reduction.

It is a healthy sign that those who are thinking and doing in the field of criminology are taking so realistic a point of view. I doubt whether such an emphasis on the rottenness of the economic structure would have been made, even by professional criminalists, in the blindly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Proposals to End Crime's Causes

A program of far-reaching economic, social and governmental measures emerges from The Christian Science Monitor's survey of authoritative opinion and action on "Preventing the Causes of Crime."

In advancing proposals that gradually built this program, leaders in many fields emphasized that long, persistent and intelligent effort will be required to prevent crime's causes. These causes are found to be complex and in many instances embedded in traditional practices of the economic and social community.

Wide reforms are therefore proposed, in addition to more support for activities already found effective in practice. However long it may take, authorities are agreed that nothing short of preventing crime's causes can end crime

A brief synopsis of the most important proposals made in the Monitor's survey follows, divided for convenience under three broad and interrelated categories—economic, social and governmental:

Economic

Correction of abuses and neglects under the capitalistic system, especially in its emphasis upon selfish acquisition rather than social service, and upon materialistic yardsticks of success, instead of spiritual standards.

Adequate wages, security of family life, and wholesome housing, achieved through governmental supervision of industry and public works, such as slum clearance, wherever necessary.

Prevention of so-called "legal" devices for defrauding the public, such as the essential criminality involved in stock-market gambling, filching of depositors' money in defaulting banks, and so on.

Clean, invigorating work for everyone, to remove the criminal motive bred of desperation. This work normally should be provided by the industrial and economic structure, but work relief is needed in times of industrial unemployment.

Governmental activities to save homes, such as home owners' loan funds.

A more evenly distributed prosperity, to avoid periods of economic slump with increased incentives to crime.

Elimination of sweatshops and child labor.

Decentralization of industry, to give workers more wholesome housing conditions and a garden.

Transfer of farmers from submarginal lands to fertile ones.

Social insurance; retirement pensions to prevent advanced workers from feeling bitter toward an economic system which forces them out at a certain age without adequate means of subsistence, and also to make room for young workers as they come on; sickness insurance; unemployment insurance, and so on.

Social

Coördination of agencies of all sorts equipped to determine the causes of crime and work out remedies for each cause. Periodical meetings have proved successful, attended by superintendent of schools, chief of police, chief probation officer, superintendent of playgrounds, and representatives of social organizations such as settlements and boys' clubs.

Emphasis in the home, church, school and community generally upon spiritual standards as opposed to materialistic urges which lead to crime through stimulating greed, cheating, evasion of responsibility, selfishness and other antisocial motives.

Provision of interesting and constructive activity to young people to prevent them from seeking an outlet for their energies in ways that lead to delinquency and crime. Many social agencies already have done splendid work in this field, but much remains to be done by more boys' clubs, settlements, playgrounds, night schools, vocational guidance, libraries and so forth.

Parental, community and social protection and discipline of wayward boys

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

British Fliers Win, Set Mark To Melbourne

Scott and Black Finish Air Race From London in 70 Hours 59 Minutes

Dutch Close Behind

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 23—Breaking of all records from England to Australia in the Melbourne air race, not only by Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black, the actual winners, but also by their Dutch and American competitors, is hailed here as inaugurating a new world era in which distant continents have become as accessible to one another as was York to London, 100 years ago.

Flight Lieutenant Scott is well known in Britain as twice holder of records for the England-Australia flight.

Captain Black, whose exclusive story about the significance to aviation of the Melbourne race appeared in the Monitor last Saturday, already has an international reputation as the man who in 1931 rescued Maj. Ernst Udet, German airman, when that flier was stranded on an island in the upper Nile region.

Pride is taken here in the fact that the machine winning the event was of British make, but the first thing its designer, Captain De Havilland, said today on hearing of its victory, was to pay tribute also to the marvelous performance of the Dutch air liner which is American made.

The international character of the race is also much commented upon as a consequence of the performance by the Dutch, American and other fliers.

MELBOURNE, Vic., Oct. 23 (AP)—Conquering motor trouble and a field of the world's foremost fliers, Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black, British veterans, rocketed across the finish line at 3:34 p. m. (12:34 a. m., E. S. T.) today to win the $50,000 London-to-Melbourne race, in the fastest long-distance flight aviation has known.

They covered the 11,300 miles from England in two days, 22 hours, and 50 seconds, official timing by the Royal Aero Club, far outdistancing the original 19 competitors who were left scattered over two continents.

Thirty thousand spectators who had waited eagerly in the rain sent up loud cheering as the red Comet was seen approaching the Flemington aircourse—the end of a flight almost halfway around the world.

Deafened from the noise of flying at a 165-mile-an-hour clip, Flight Lieutenant Scott managed to blurt out that he and his companion had slept only two hours in three days.

The tumult of the crowd rose as the plane came into sight, then shot down the finishing line marked out on a straight part of the race course with great white strips inclosing the word "Flemington."

Farmers Help Dutch

After crossing the finish line, the plane flew on to Laverton Airdrome and made a perfect landing in the thick rain.

Among the first to greet the fliers were three women—Miss Jean Batten, who made a woman's record solo flight from England to Australia last May, and two Brisbane women fliers, Miss Rose Bonny and Miss Peggy Doyle.

Meanwhile, far behind the pace-setting Englishmen who had stopped

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Stratospherists

Both © Underwood

Mrs. Jeanette Piccard
Pilot of Big Gas Bag

Prof. Jean Piccard
Searcher for Cosmic Rays

Piccards Soaring Into Stratosphere In Great Balloon

Clump of Trees Cleared in Detroit Take-Off in Cloudy Weather

CADIZ, Ohio, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Piccard stratosphere balloon was reported to have made a landing about one mile west of here. The reported landing place was an isolated section.

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (AP)—Veering southward, the stratospheric balloon in which Dr. Jean and Mrs. Jeannette Piccard are making observations of the cosmic rays was sighted over Akron, O., about 1 p. m. today, at an altitude of about 40,000 feet.

The report, received from the Akron Airport, said the balloon was drifting in a southeasterly direction, at a speed of about 15 miles an hour. It was sighted from an airplane.

At noon, it had been seen over Cleveland, and fellow birdmen who sighted it said that apparently all was well with the husband and wife crew.

Lou Gravis, a United Air Lines pilot who sighted the huge silvery bag over Cleveland, said its altitude was "very high," and Edward J. Hill, chief of the ground crew here, said he believed the Piccards were 40,000 feet or more high.

They took off from Ford Airport at 6:58 a. m., the gondola barely clearing a clump of trees as Mrs Piccard—the only licensed woman balloon pilot in the United States—hastily dumping 50 pounds of lead ballast to clear the obstacles that might have ended the flight disastrously within the view of 45,000 spectators. The weather was cloudy.

Forty minutes later the operator of a short-wave receiving set near

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Time Table 2
The Home Forum 7
Hungering After Righteousness
(With German Translation)
Home Building and Gardening 8
Progress in Education 9
Chess 11
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

"Hollywood in Nineteen-Fifty," on the Editorial Page, is a fantasy to be sure; but in the first installment today, and in the second tomorrow, there may be something more than an exciting dream.

The lowly gourd is trailing its vines around the world once again and catching us in its ancient hold of utility and beauty, as the reader will agree after reading the illustrated article on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

The centenary of William Morris, designer of beautiful books, is observed today, with William Dana Orcutt and Dwight Sturges as masters of ceremonies. Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section brings a number of important articles, among them: "From Empire-Making to Empire-Breaking," by Dr. J. Moritz Bonn; "Sight-Seeing Half a Mile Under the Sea," by Marjorie Shuler; "Is Our Peacemaking Atheistic?" by Donovan Richardson; and "Soviet Cinema—a Thriving Art," by Dorothy Adlow.

The first of 18 daily articles in the series "Who's to Blame for the Movies" will appear tomorrow.

The Women's Activities Page is a regular Wednesday feature.

NRA in Fog Over Shift Of Policy

Theory of Abundance, Not One of Scarcity, Gains Headway

The Rub Is—How?

Would Remove Restriction on Production but Fear Business Upset

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The new "old theory of economics of abundance" has swept through the NRA and the policy-making agencies of the Roosevelt Administration like wildfire during recent weeks and has now completely replaced the original New Deal theory of "economics of scarcity."

But, as in the attempt to drop price-fixing, the NRA runs headlong into business's own determination to retain a system which tends to keep prices and profits up. In theory, business men condemn production control and price-fixing; in practice they find "special cases" to exist in business after business.

This is particularly true as regards the policy toward production control in industry, but is also indicative of the general trend of administration thinking in all fields. In agriculture, for example, production control economy has been almost completely obviated by the drought.

This was obvious today as the National Industrial Recovery Board—multiple wielder of the authority once vested solely in the hands of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson—sat locked behind closed and guarded doors trying to find some way of transforming the NRA code structure to accord with changed policies.

How to Change? There's the Rub

No matter how extensive is the general support for "economics of abundance," revision of the code structure remains an entirely different matter and is not generally expected for a long time to come. Even open announcement of a shift in policy is being withheld until after elections for fear of a disturbing effect on business.

Even when the NIRB reaches the point where it is willing to make the attempt to release the brakes on industrial production incorporated in many of the major codes, its ability to do so remains in the view of many in grave doubt. Its failure to eliminate price fixing from NRA codes—companion objective to relinquishment of production control—provides eloquent evidence of the difficulty in abolishing code features firmly entrenched in the new system—no matter how objectionable they may have become.

The shift in opinion within the NIRB itself has been gradually taking place since the day when General Johnson stepped out. Liberals of the old "laissez-faire" school of economics started the campaign during Johnson days, but made no headway while he was in the saddle, and his followers dominated the national recovery picture.

Wins Important Support

Since then the doctrines preached originally by Mr. Leon Henderson, chairman of NRA's Research and Planning Division, and Mr. Donald Richberg, director of the National Emergency Council, have gained rapidly increasing support. It is known now that Mr. Clay Williams, chairman of the NIRB, himself supports the "economics of abundance" doctrine.

The great problem facing NRA's leaders now is how to put their new theories into practice. The first obstacle is that such a radical change in the NRA system might seriously disturb business and industry. For fear of this, every possible effort has been made to surround the proceedings of the NIRB with secrecy. This however, has been impossible and although there has been no official announcement production control is now considered an evil second only to price fixing.

The second obstacle—and far greater—is the unwillingness on the part of many of the heavy industries to abandon a device which has enabled them to keep up prices and profits during a period of low production. In theory both business and industry are opposed to production control—main method of achieving an economy of scarcity—but in practice many are clinging to it as tenaciously as they have to price fixing.

Codes Still in Effect

It is recalled that as far as June 7, the NRA announced abandonment of price-fixing as a policy and immediately undertook to eliminate it from codes as rapidly as possible.

Now—nearly five months later—there are still over 335 codes involving price-fixing features. In fact it has so far proved impossible to prevent the further spread of price-fixing, let alone reduce it.

Thus it appears that General Johnson and early New Deal exponents of regimentation built more solidly than they probably suspected at the time. A vast system of regimentation was built upon the theory that the salvation of the country lay in production control and in scarcity.

Today the New Dealers have come around to a belief in the desirability of abundance. But can they shift the NRA pyramid from a base of scarcity to one of abundance? That is the problem.

Hitler Postpones Ceremony of Oath By Reichsbishop

Move Believed to Indicate Realization of Force of Opposition

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 23—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's sudden decision to postpone the ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller is taken to mean he now realizes the seriousness of the split in the German Protestant Church.

Dr. Müller was to have visited Herr Hitler for this purpose today, but it is understood that from many sides, particularly through his deputy, Herr Rudolf Hess, the Leader has been urged not to push the opposition pastors too far, and Dr. Müller's audience has therefore been put off.

Yesterday the oppositional synod leaders waited on Herr Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, and are understood to have told him no compromise is possible while Dr Müller and Dr. August Jäger remain at the head of the Reichskirch. Against the latter the synod not only has objections on religious and moral grounds, but also brings a charge that he has falsely represented the opposition pastors' attitude to Herr Hitler, particularly in declaring them to be politically reactionary.

The synod officially repudiated this allegation to Herr Frick yesterday, it is stated.

One of the difficulties in the present situation is that Dr. Müller is an old personal friend of Herr Hitler. This isn't the case with Dr. Jäger.

Airing of Utilities Rates Sought

Candidates Line Up Big Berthas

Fish Dealers Chalk Up Score

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Utilities

Posers

Every day the politicians seeking election in November take the stump, make glittering general promises of what they will do for the "pee-pul" if they are elected. Today Mr. Frank H. Sullivan of Waban gave the three major gubernatorial candidates a chance to make some specific promises. Mr. Sullivan is the man credited with bringing about reductions in the rates of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Said Mr. Sullivan to Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic candidate:

Just what do you plan to do, if anything, as Governor of Massachusetts, to materially lower the extremely high, vicious and discriminatory electric, gas and telephone charges? May we expect more and greater benefits to the people of Massachusetts from you as Governor than the people of Boston received from you as Mayor of Boston during your 12 years in office? What are your plans regarding the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, who are fully to blame for these vicious rates? They are paid large salaries by the people to guard the people's interests, but the fact is they guard the interest of the utility companies."

* * *

Said Mr. Sullivan to Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican candidate:

Just what do you plan to do, if anything, as Governor to very materially lower the extremely high, vicious and discriminatory electric, gas and telephone charges the people are compelled to pay? You have done nothing as Lieutenant-Governor and made no attempt to get lower rates. May we expect that you will do the same (nothing) as Governor of Massachusetts?

* * *

And to Mr. Frank A. Goodwin:

Considering your vague and extremely wild comment on rare occasions during the primary campaign on utilities in general, with no reference to the high prices the people are compelled to pay for utilities service, with no suggested or even promised relief as compared with your extremely elaborate and detailed program for lower automobile insurance, which by comparison with utility charges is trivial, just what do you plan to do, if anything, as Governor, to lower utility service charges?

Politics

On the Merry-Go-Round

Torchlights tonight in Wellington Plaza, Dorchester district. Speaking by every candidate on the Democratic ticket, entertainment by stage artists, political juggling; all in the red glare of Curley-for-Governor banners; headliner, James M. Curley.

* * *

Mr. Curley bivouacked in the Berkshires last night, rallied the western Democracy, slept peacefully far from the rumble of cannonading over Essex County way where Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon bombarded the Curley civic record. Fitchburg heard the former Boston Mayor, saw him wave the Roosevelt banner before his speech was three sentences old, wave it again at well-timed intervals. The crowd cheered as Mr. Curley weighed the volume in terms of votes.

* * *

Salem, Saugus, Lynn heard Lieut.-Governor Bacon voice these pertinent questions at his ephemeral foe from the shores of Jamaica Pond:

"Were you thinking of work and wages when you tried to abandon the Boston municipal heating, lighting and power plant in 1930, which meant the loss of jobs for firemen, engineers and other employees?

"Were you thinking of work and wages when you kept 7000 men off the CWA pay roll in the City of Boston last year?

"Were you thinking of work and wages or a contractor friend when you increased a garbage collection contract by $30,000 while decreas-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Proposes To Overcome Bars To Greater Port

Mayor Mansfield Told of Needs by Manager of French Line

The Port of Boston offers outstanding facilities to shippers, not the least of which is its location one day nearer Europe than New York, making possible fast transportation. Its harbor has the deepest channel at high water of any Atlantic port.

But Mayor Mansfield today learned that Boston's disadvantages more than outweigh its advantages and prevent major ship lines from making Boston a regular port of call. Mr. H. Ainsley Highman, resident manager of the French Line, was his informant, during a conference on the possibility of making Boston a French Line port of call.

Major obstacles as enumerated by Mr. Highman:

Taxi fares are higher than he knew of anywhere.

Shipping supplies cost 25 per

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Manufacturers Urge Return To Era of Individual Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23—Progress toward economic recovery will be slow unless the Roosevelt Administration sees that long-range economic planning upon a vast national scale is the wrong way out, in the opinion of Mr. George H. Houston of Philadelphia, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and chairman of the Durable Goods Industries Committee.

Such long-range planning will lead ultimately to just one objective—"the collective state, with the destruction of all that America has always stood for"—Mr. Houston holds. On the other hand, "a return to the old American concept of individualism will speed recovery and stimulate continued progress," he declared.

"Depression is essentially a condition of unemployment," Mr. Houston told the American Hardware Manufacturers Association and the National Wholesale Hardware Association when they met in joint session here last night to hear him. "If there is no unemployment there is no depression. Reëmployment when effected will end a depression.

"If national economic planning is the solution for this country, let us have it. If not, we should put it aside and address our full attention to those relatively simple, but fundamental, measures necessary for recovery."

Mr. Houston declared that "prosperity and a rising standard of living cannot exist in the face of restriction of production and diminishing output of goods and services. The standard of living means the sum total of all goods and services produced, divided by the number of people there are to use them."

An appeal for "more definite ideas as to the direction in which the Government is heading and some assurance that the charted course leads toward safe shores," featured an address by Mr. C. L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, before the hardware association.

"We must have an end of the era of suspicion and come into an era of confidence," Mr. Bardo said.

"We must have confidence in the unimpaired integrity of these constitutional foundations, confidence in the continuance of a sound and stable monetary system and its credit foundation; in the elimination of waste in government spending and the return to a balanced budget before we are overwhelmed by unendurable taxation; confidence that our Government will not enter upon competitive terms with its own citizens and make the very burden of their enterprise a fatal handicap; that the Administration control of production, distribution, communication and service shall not mean the substitution of the judgment of political administrations for that of the responsible management of enterprise; that employer and employee may freely establish the relationships that are reciprocally satisfactory without coercion from any source and free from tolerated coercion and violence."

Mr. Bardo declared that industry must steer a straight course between humanity and bankruptcy.

Mr. Bardo declared that if industry wants prosperity it "must see to it that government puts its house in order."

Beebe and Stevens 'Just Imitators' Of Lowly Spider, Biologist Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McGREGOR, Iowa — Ballooning up into the stratosphere or searching the under-water world in a bathysphere as William Beebe did, it is all "Ho! hum! The same old thing!" to the spider.

So Dr. W. L. Strunk, Iowa biologist, told nature lovers assembled at the American School of Wild Life Protection, on a Mississippi hilltop here. "In the great advances made in natural science during the last few years," Dr. Strunk said, "man's ego has grown to such proportions that he has almost lost sight of the fact that the human species is the greatest imitator.

"Long before the first human diver descended beneath the surface of the water or Dr. Beebe planned his diving bell," as the biologist told the story, "the common water spider was carrying on diving operations in a million ponds.

"It constructs," he explained, "a silken bell, open at the bottom and fastened to the stems of water plants living in the same pond. Then the spider goes up the stem to the surface of the pond, and brings down bubbles of air on his legs. The bubbles gradually force the water from the diving bells. After several trips to the upper regions, he has his house fully air-conditioned. So there the spider may then sit and watch for food to come by, and hop out after it.

"Ballooning also is no recent invention. Long before the first balloonist or stratosphere flier left old terra firma, young spiders were soaring into the blue. These youngsters, as soon as they come out of the cocoon, go up some near-by object, turn upside down and release from their 'spinnerets' a number of silken strands. The wind catches these strands and away go the little fellows."

Airing of Utilities Rates Sought

Candidates Line Up Big Berthas

Fish Dealers Chalk Up Score

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the work involved by one-half, at the same time eliminating the contract wage clause?"

* * *

Do You?

Weighted by milk bottles on respectable Republican door stoops in Newton, voters yesterday found an ominous political blackhand, encased by three questions, "Do you want Boston to run our city, our schools, our police, and our fire departments? our community to be a part of Tammany—Metropolitan Boston? your taxes increased to pay Boston's extravagant bills?"

Newton readers glanced up and down the street to see if the Indians were coming, darted hurriedly inside to finish reading the evidence: "House . . . No. 728 . . By Mr. Casson of Boston, petition of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, for the formation of a municipal corporation to be known as Greater Boston. Metropolitan Affairs."

Annex Newton to Boston! Newton primed flintlocks today with vote-for-Bacon powder.

* * *

Election 14 days away.

Strike

Turn About

Today it is the dealers' turn to talk confidently in the present fish strike. With high piping optimism they predict the speedy collapse of the dispute, point jubilantly to another Diesel-engine fishing vessel, manned by a non-union crew, that left for the fishing banks this morning. Dealers' confidence mounts with the increase in the fishing fleet actually on the high seas. There are five ships of a total of hundreds casting their nets for fish.

These are lean days for the strikers difficult ones for the consumers of fish, but fat ones for the strike breakers who stay on the job. For prices are so high that a small catch yields a rich harvest, a large catch a small fortune. Thus haddock is selling for 10 and 11 cents a pound, contrasted with a normal of three cents. Casting anchor by the pier today was the Elvira Gaspar with 32,400 pounds of fish; each member of her crew was paid $100 for his five days' work.

A spokesman for the dealers, confident that the strike is about to end, outlined three periods in any strike. They are, according to him:

The first, when the men consider the strike a picnic; the second, when the strikers are out of money, restless, troublesome, and the third, when there is little to eat at home, when the strikers' wives prevail upon them to return to work. The present strike is in the third period, he said.

The strike leaders deride all this talk, say it is bluff, whistling in the dark. Unperturbed are they about the drafting into service of the non-union vessels, chuckling, they recalled that during the last strike an owner lost $75,000 because inexperienceed men damaged the engine of the boat they manned.

Education

Remembrance

Twenty-five years ago when Massaachusetts Institute of Technology was a small struggling college, it sought means of crossing the Charles River and expanding. In vision certain dreamers already saw the great, white building that is now "Tech" on the shore of the river. But a mighty and realistic hurdle shut this vision off—funds were needed.

Suddenly through the mail came letters from a mysterious "Mr. Smith," came also handsome checks, totaling $1,000,000, $2,000,000, $3,000,000. Honored at the bank, these checks built the nucleus of Technology. The gifts continued until two years ago, until $20,000,000 had been given, and then the identity of the giver was revealed. He was the late Mr. George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Today a travertine panel was dedicated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the memory of George Eastman. The inscription read: "George Eastman. Of rare mold. Fine grained. Sensitive to beauty, responsive to truth. A conserver of human values. Pioneer in the sustained application of scientific research to industry." Below is the simple acknowledgment: "Friend of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

* * *

How Hot Is Hot?

Some day the sun will go down forever. Ignoring considerations of time Dr. Donald H. Menzel, professor of astronomy at Harvard, told his audience on Observatory Hill last night startling things, that the sun was pouring out as much heat in a week as could be produced by the burning of six thousand million million million tons of coal, an amount equal to the mass of the earth.

"It is clear—the sun does not derive its heat from ordinary combustion processes," Dr. Menzel said, pointing out that "Evolution of Atoms," transmutations, were responsible for the sun's energy derived as a by-product. "The energy so radiated is lost to the sun forever. It seems inevitable that the solar fires . . . will eventually die out from lack of fuel since there is no evidence replenishment is going on."

Will the stars always be with us? "Stars are suns, hot glowing balls of gas," explained the lecturer, continuing; faintness is due only to enormous distances from earth—our sun is 6000 degrees Centrigrade at the surface—a cool star, relatively—average star temperatures, 30,000 degrees Centigrade; some reach 100,000 degrees Centigrade, hot enough to dry up the earth in a few days, extinguish life if they shifted positions with our sun.

Libraries

On the Air

Winding in unbelievable fashion, the Charles River swings off south and southwest from Boston. Along its curved shores are many small towns, a few cities. Librarians of the public libraries in these cities have banded together, called themselves the Charles River Library Club.

Like all libraries, they have had their problems with reduced budgets but have been bravely continuing to serve the reading public.

Latest example is a series of broadcasts over WEEI by the Charles River Library Club, the first to be given Monday at 4:30 p. m.

Topics will cover such subjects as "How to Get the Most From Your Public Library"; "The Business Man Takes Stock of His Public Library"; "Hobbies to Ride, and How Your Public Library Can Help in the Fun"; "How Your Public Library Can Help You Prepare for Christmas."

Liquor

Springing a New Leak

Astonished and indignant was Waltham when it learned that 100 of the 800 ERA checks issued in that city had been cashed in liquor establishments.

The ERA has developed many abuses, but none so provocative to Mayor Frederick L. MacDonald as the thought of men being helped with taxpayers' money and spending it for liquor.

The Mayor's wrath fell first on the liquor dealers. Sternly he warned them that they would have one more chance, that the repetition of similar offenses would spell speedy grief for them.

Readily the Mayor admitted that the mere cashing of the ERA check is not absolute proof that the money was spent where it was cashed; he hazarded the viewpoint, however, that much of the money goes for liquor, that dealers are not indulging merely in charitable services.

Holding fast to the theory of putting "first things first," the Mayor contends an ERA worker cannot support himself, his family and have money with which to buy liquor.

City Affairs

Hefty Elephant

Daily grows the size of the deficit on Boston's "white elephant," the East Boston vehicular tunnel. During the week ending Oct. 21, $9379 was collected; $21,980 was needed for the tunnel to have met expenses. Frantically Mayor Mansfield is casting about to find ways of cutting the deficit that threatens to reach $511,000 by the first year. Perhaps he will lower the tolls, perhaps he will grab one of the many schemes out of the hat. But above all the Mayor would like to put the "White Elephant" under the Legislature's tent, would like to have the State take it over and make passage through the tunnel free to all.

But it is likely that persons outside of Metropolitan Boston, now free of any expense in connection with the tunnel, might push hard against the port side of the elephant to keep him all in Boston.

* * *

Yesterday the fifth of the twelve decentralized units of the public welfare department opened its doors. Located at the corner of Gold and Dorchester Streets at the South Boston Health Unit, it started today caring for 2500 welfare recipients.

Miscellaneous

Retracing Steps

Today there are several long, smooth trails which lead out of Boston proper. One such is Commonwealth Avenue. Every hour hundreds of motorists skim along its smooth macadam, think rarely of what it might have been centuries ago.

But Newton Kiwanians have made it a point to ferret out historical data. They have traced this modern highway back to the days when moccasined feet tapped over its graveled surface; back to when it was a narrow path, wide enough for one runner, back finally to that great trail blazer Daniel Boone, who at one time paced along this route.

For this pioneer builder they have erected a monument, placed it near the Boston line on the avenue.

Participating with the Kiwanians was a group of full-blooded Indians. "White Buffalo" pleaded for social and civic Indian equality.

The monument is of simple design—an arrowhead 10 feet high—marks the Daniel Boone Trail. It was presented to the city by James Forbes, Kiwanis leader. Miss Betty D. Wolff of North Carolina, a descendant of Daniel Boone, unveiled the monument.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"SAY WHEN" (Shubert). Premiere of new musical comedy, with Harry Richman, Bob Hope, Linda Watkins, and Taylor Holmes. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS" (Plymouth). The Theatre Guild presents George M. Cohan in this comedy by Eugene O'Neill. 8:10.

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). Hospital problems presented in this Pulitzer Prize play. 8:30.

RUTH DRAPER (Wilbur). Character sketches. 8:30.

"THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE" (Colonial). Comedy by Marc Connelly and Frank B. Elser. 8:15.

Movies

STATE — "What Every Woman Knows." Sir James Barrie's play interpreted by Helen Hayes, Brian Aherne and a competent supporting cast. Also a Fitzpatrick travel talk, "Holland in Tulip Time," and other short subjects. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

EXETER—"One Night of Love," with Grace Moore. 3:25, 6:15, 9. Also "Their Big Moment."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Our Daily Bread." A "back to the soil" story of depression and drought with the coming of irrigation water as the stirring climax. Fenway at 2:20, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount at 10:16 a. m., 12:31, 3:26, 6:01, 8:36. Also some exploits of "gold diggers" in "Kansas City Princess," with Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell.

SCOLLAY—"Kansas City Princess," and vaudeville. 12:10, 3:26, 6:32, 9:38.

FINE ARTS—"Adieu, les beaux jours," with Brigitte Helm. Second films in geology and symphony series, and Mickey Mouse in "Shanghaied Mickey." Second Adult Education Council program. 1:40, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

BOSTON—"Million Dollar Ransom," a Damon Runyon story, Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:21, 4:32, 7:41, 10:51.

KEITH'S—"The Gay Divorcee." A cheerful and tuneful entertainment featuring dancing by Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

ORPHEUM—Constance Bennett in "Outcast Lady," from Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in "Judge Priest." A southern story by Irvin S. Cobb. On the stage Eubie Blake and his orchestra in "Shuffle Along" revue. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:35.

MODERN—"Cleopatra." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:13, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Hollywood Mystery."

TREMONT — George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:26, 6:28, 9:28. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Hips, Hips, Hooray!"

UPTOWN — "The Count of Monte Cristo." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. Also short music, dancing and color feature, "La Cucaracha."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Throne of the Gods." The choice portions of a six-reel account of a recent Himalayan expedition; Oswald cartoon; "Africa, Land of Contrast," a Fitzgerald travel talk; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Open House Concert by Edward Ballantine, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Concert in Gardner Museum. 8:30.

Other Events

HARVARD ENGINEERING SOCIETY — Motion picture illustrating manufacture of wire and wire rope for the George Washington Bridge—"The Span Supreme." Open to public. 110 Pierce Hall. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL—Students' recital. Free. 30 Huntington Avenue. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Italian Paintings," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION—Dinner and reception to new members. Music. Talks by Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Hon. Laurence Curtis, Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Mrs. Eleanor S. Burr. 3 Joy Street, 6.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Holland," at 10 a. m.; "Flyaways and Other Seeds," at 2:30.

LITERARY LECTURES—First of series of lectures by Mr. H. G. Kemelman, literary critic of the Boston Transcript, under the auspices of the Boston Tutoring School, 10 Somerset Street. 6.

ROTARY CLUB—A number of Montreal Rotarians will be guests at the regular luncheon. One of them, the Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon, is speaker for the day. Others will provide music. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 12:45.

Theaters

"The Farmer Takes a Wife"

Mr. Walter D. Edmonds wrote a very successful novel called "Rome Haul." Mr. Marc Connelly wrote a very successful play called "The Green Pastures." "The Green Pastures" was made from short stories by Mr. Roark Bradford. Now Mr. Connelly, with Mr. Frank B. Elser, has made a stage production from "Rome Haul." To call it a play would be to stretch a definition. To expect it to repeat the success of "The Green Pastures" would be to exhibit a naïveté of which even a producer probably would be incapable.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," which was rashly placed on view at the Colonial Theater in Boston on the evening of Oct. 22, was unquestionably submitted to the public in perfectly good faith. Its authors, without doubt, intended it to be a record in dramatic form of that period of American history during which the Erie Canal was the principal artery of transportation between east and west. They have peopled the legend with characters which derive from the lesser town-hall drama of the nineteenth century. They have relied heavily upon local color. Unhappily, they have neglected to provide a dramatic design for their pigmental embellishments. A simple anecdote of a farmer boy who won to bride a willful barge cook is the sole plot. It is not enough.

The canal, of course, is intended really to be the protagonist of the piece—its romance, its people, its hopeless struggle against the coming of the railroads. But the authors have been singularly inept in dramatizing their theme. Sitting before their opus, it was difficult to believe that the inclusion of the name of the gifted Mr. Connelly on the playbill as co-author and stage director was not a printer's error. At times, indeed, one wondered whether one had not wandered into the wrong theater.

The cast, which included Miss June Walker, Mr. Henry Fonda, Miss Margaret Hamilton, Mr. Ralph Riggs, Mr. Herb Williams and Miss Kate Mayhew, apparently shared the embarrassment of the reviewer. Mr. Max Gordon, who sponsored the production, must be regretting that he brought the subject up.

L. A. S.

Ruth Draper

At the Wilbur Theater last night a fashionable audience honored Miss Draper's return to Boston, and heartily applauded her first appearance—a reception accorded not only to the artist, but to a generous woman, for Miss Draper is donating the receipts of her performances to 10 of Boston's charities.

So great is Miss Draper's art that one is almost persuaded that one sees more than the graceful figure of one woman, but also all those she is representing. This was particularly the case last evening in her presentation of that old favorite, "Three Women and Mr. Clifford." Her impersonation of the grande dame receiving her guests at the bazaar and garden party was realistic to a degree. At the other end of the emotional scale was her picture of the Italian girl silently standing in devotional attitude and then gently drooping to her knees in prayer at the cathedral. At one moment we have the finesse of the dry-point, the delicacy of a Whistler, to be followed swiftly by the rich sweeping strokes of an Italian master.

Miss Draper will be at the Wilbur for the rest of the week. Tonight the principal scenes to be presented will be "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," "A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital," "Three Breakfasts" and "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	890kc-WBZ-338m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	George Sterney &	Organ recital.....	CBS dance music..
5:15	Agricultural report....	his orchestra.....	"Once Upon Time"	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	"Little Women"...	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake.	Male quartet.....	"Miniatures" .....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Political speakers....	sketches; music..	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news...	Political talk.....	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Joe and Batcese"...	Gene and Glenn..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Musical Varieties..
7:30	Musical Memories:	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"The Fog Has Ears,"	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavendar and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians' concert
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	program .....
9:00	Pelletier Orchestra..	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Local dance music.
9:15	Story Behind Claim...	orchestra	wells; orchestra..	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"Hands Across Bor-	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones;	Local dance music.
9:45	der"; soloists; orch..	McNamee; orch...	chorus; soloists..	News Service.....
10:00	ERA Opera Orches-	Kalman's "Bari,"	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Sons of Union Vet-
10:15	tra; vocal soloists...	with soloists,	sa Lomas; soloist.	erans; talk .....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	players and Shil-	NRA speaker.....	Program from Me-
10:45	dance orchestra.....	kret's Orchestra..	Musical Rhymester	chanics Building.
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Gerry Harrison...
11:15	NBC dance music..	NBC vocalist.....	CBS dance music..	Local dance music.
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Carl Hoff and his	Henry Busse and	Local dance music.
11:45	their orchestra.....	orchestra	his orchestra....	Sign off.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WEEI, Address, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, to Girl Scouts, Boston.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Geography—"London."
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:15 WBZ, Concert Favorites: Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, "The Proposed Federal Youth Service," Prof. Harvey W. Zorbaugh.
4:15 WEEI, Arrival of Union Pacific six-car streamline train in Chicago.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, from Philadelphia.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "The Fog Has Ears," network mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and company in "Saturday's Children."
8:30 WBZ, "Community Chest," talks by Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; De Wolf Hopper; Alex Gray.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital program.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and stories; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, announcer.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd antarctic relay program.
10:30 WBZ, "As I See It," Richard D. Grant, commentator.
10:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter."
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpiece"; vocal soloists; male chorus; orchestra.

Resident at Second House on Right Willing to Hold On Without Relief

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—An investigator for the Portland poor department surveyed with some surprise the well-to-do aspect of the home in suburban Portland to which she had been directed to make an inquiry into an "emergency case."

The dwelling by no means suggested that it housed a citizen in dire need, but then, one never knows where economic hardship falls these days.

A well-groomed, middle-aged man answered the door bell.

"I just had a call that there was an emergency case in this house," the investigator explained doubtfully.

"Are you sure it's this house?" inquired the prospective client.

"Oh, yes, this is the second house on the right and I was told to go right there as it was a most urgent case for relief."

"Well, thank you very much, for the call and the offer of help," the prospective client responded, "but we don't need help, really. Your informant apparently meant well—but—well, good night."

The door closed softly. The investigator departed marveling at her first experience with a refusal of assistance.

Within the house, back to the comfort of his fireside, went City Manager James E. Barlow.

Boston Stage Notes

"Say When," Henderson-McGowan musical piece, will have its first performance anywhere at the Shubert tonight.

Plays in their last week are O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness," at the Plymouth, and "Men in White," at the Majestic.

John Howard Lawson's "Success Story" will be the next offering of the Group Theater, opening next Monday at the Majestic.

Two musicals are scheduled for Nov. 5: "Anything Goes," at the Colonial, and "Revenge with Music," at the Shubert.

Cheops Is Called an Old New Dealer And Great Pyramid His PWA Project

Perhaps some cards of the New Deal were first dealt in 3733 B. C. Possibly the Pharaoh Cheops, the pyramid builder, was the first "New Dealer." These somewhat startling suggestions were made by Mr. Branson De Cou in a half-humorous interlude to a Mediterranean travel talk before a Hovey Institute audience in Waltham last night.

Ever since President Roosevelt announced his New Deal program historians and economists have questioned its newness. They point out partial parallels with the program of some other famous ruler and claim "so-and-so" was the original "New Dealer." Mr. De Cou wonders if they have searched far enough back.

In the old, time-yellowed pages of ancient history one reads that the pyramids were built by 100,000 slaves working for many long years. The Great Pyramid of Cheops contains 2,300,000 stones weighing 2½ tons apiece. For centuries men have been taught to raise their hands in horror at the conceit which caused Cheops to waste a nation's manhood in raising so huge a monument to himself.

"But," says Mr. De Cou, "there are two sides to every question. The pyramids were actually built only during the annual inundation of the Nile when the whole land was flooded. At these times the farmers could not farm but they still had to eat. Working, even as slaves, for the king they were fed, clothed and housed. Maybe this was an early form of agricultural aid."

This sort of agricultural assistance or PWA was also excellent unemployment insurance. Every year, when the Nile floods caused virtual universal unemployment, everyone in Egypt had a job working on the "public works program" of the Pharaoh's memorial. They floated the huge stones on rafts from the Assuan quarries to the edge of the desert at Gizeh and piled up the great mass of the Pyramid.

"Cheops," Mr. De Cou said, "may have been the first ruler great enough to institute unemployment insurance, a public works program and agricultural aid, instead of the tyrant that he has always been painted. Anyway, it might be kinder and more charitable to think so after the lapse of 56 centuries."

Cellist Barters Talent for Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, N. H., Oct. 23—Miss Marion Noyes, cellist, wanted to fly. Mr. Philip Chase, aviator, wanted to "cello." The old law of barter took a hand.

Now Miss Noyes flies and teaches her teacher the cello, and Mr. Chase plays, and teaches his teacher to fly.

Recently Miss Noyes, Mr. Chase and her brother, Terry Chase, winged their way to New York in the Chase "air flivver," where Miss Noyes is filling concert engagements in the city. On the way, Miss Noyes alternated at the controls with Mr. Chase.

Three Robinsons Indicted

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23 (AP)—The federal special grand jury on Saturday indicted Thomas H. Robinson Jr., his wife and his father in connection with the kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll. It is expected that the Government will invoke the Lindbergh Law because the kidnaper carried the young society matron from one state into another.

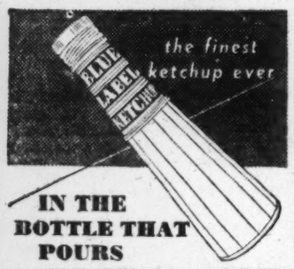
MAN-KIND
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
DOG & CAT FOOD
Try it! Open a can
Smell the sweet fresh wholesome REAL meat that is U. S. inspected and Passed — as good as the food on your table. Your dog deserves the best. Ask for MAN-KIND by name!
MAN-KIND DOG FOOD
SO GOOD, YOU CAN EAT IT YOURSELF!

We cook *your* way. It gives our cakes the home-baked taste and texture. We insist, as you do, on finest butter, eggs and milk.

DRAKE'S CAKES
Fruit Cakes • Macaroons • Layer Cakes • Angel Food

Unusual
LUXURY VALUES
2 room suites designed in the days of luxurious space and charm—15 x 21 ft. living rooms, 12 x 17 ft. bedrooms, high ceilings—now completely and beautifully MODERNIZED with superb NEW kitchenettes. Fine hotel service. Exceptional values at $115 to $175 for those who prefer Quality and Convenience—FIFTH AVE. BUS, Seventh Ave. subway, Broadway trolley at door; two blocks from a Christian Science Church.
Hotel DAUPHIN
Broadway at 67th Street

BLUE LABEL
• KETCHUP •



IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

Fresh from the kettles

*R&R Chicken Broth is *all* essence of chicken (no flavoring, no thickening) with only a sprinkling of rice kernels added. *It is made of the pl··· pest, healthiest, finest chickens available.* And the flavor is so emphatically good that one might imagine this broth to be liquid chicken!

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
In Dover, Delaware, since 1855
FREE BROTH RECIPES that show how to make many delicious dishes with R&R Chicken Broth. Write for them.
*Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food.

U.S. GOVT. INSPECTED
Chicken BROTH

COD FISH CAKES
in BLANKETS of BACON

Um-m-m-m!

RECIPE
Thin out contents of one can of Gorton's Ready-to-Fry Cod Fish Cakes with small quantity of mashed potatoes. Shape into cakes, wrap strip of bacon around each, fasten with toothpick. Make depression in center of each cake and drop an egg in each. Place in shallow pan and bake in hot oven until brown.

FREE! 90 new, easy, different recipes. Write for "Delicious Fish Dishes." Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass.

Golden eggs and tender bacon and codfish right from the sea. What a recipe! What a thrill for keen appetites! The kind of home cooking that gets talked about.

And yet it is only one of 19 clever modern dishes you can make with Gorton's Ready-to-Fry Cod Fish Cakes.

Then, of course, there's the ever popular cod fish cakes used "straight." Just shape the contents of the can, fry and serve.

There are so many different delights in this original deep sea product. And it costs so little. Do get a can today.

One of 30 Products

SHAPE FRY SERVE

Gorton's
Ready-to-Fry
Cod Fish Cakes
Made from Famous GORTON'S CODFISH

NRA CODE
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Read These Cheese Facts

1. Cheese is a splendid source of Vitamins A, G & D, just as milk is.
2. Cheese is one of the best foods we have, as it is all food, no waste.

FINAST *Sliced*
PINEAPPLE
2 LARGE No 2½ TINS 39c

ROLLED OATS	White Spray	2 Lge Pkgs 33c
BLUE ROSE RICE	Fancy Uncoated	Lb 5c
BAKER'S COCOA	Ideal for Breakfast	2 ½ Lb Tins 19c
FANCY SHRIMP	Fancy Pack	2 Tins 23c
CAMPBELL'S	Tomato Juice	3 12½ Oz Tins 19c
SHREDDED WHEAT		2 Pkgs 23c
BAKER'S VANILLA	Extract	2 oz Bot 29c

RINSO
Rinses clothes clean
2 Lge Pkgs 39c

Soap Specials

Kirkman's	Borax Soap	4 Bars 15c
Lifebuoy	Toilet Soap	3 Bars 19c

Prize Cracked Rye Bread	Big 20 oz Loaf	9c
Golden crusted - - home baked flavor		
Rockwood's Baking Chocolate	½ Lb Cake	10c
A fine quality all purpose baking chocolate		
Old Fashion Sweet Cider	Gal Jug	47c
Made with New England Apples		

Dromedary	Pitted Dates	2 Pkgs 25c
Molasses	Brer Rabbit	2 No 1½ Tins 25c
Beardsley's	Shredded Codfish	2 Pkgs 25c
Formay		Lb Tin 17c
Social Treats	NBC	Pkg 19c
Oval Creams		Lb Bulk 23c
Stickney's	Stuffing	2 Pkgs 19c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Legion Parades 70,000 Strong On Miami Boulevard

France Bestows Cross of Legion of Honor on Commander Hayes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 23—The tramp of marching feet and the blare of brass were heard along Biscayne Boulevard today as the American Legion, approximately 70,000 strong with 112 bands and drum corps, paraded in its annual pageant.

It was a holiday by proclamation of Gov. David Sholtz and local authorities, and all Miami was out to cheer the marchers as they passed in review before National Commander Edward A. Hayes, M. Victor Beauregard, representing the French Government; Mr. Josephus Daniels, and many other distinguished military and government officials.

Last night the Legion's fun organization, the "40 and 8," paraded with much rolling of drums, echoing bands and the sound of noise-producing devices.

At the opening ceremonies yesterday the Cross of the Legion of Honor was presented with the customary official kiss to Commander Hayes, by M. Beauregard, on behalf of the French Government. "In the name of 3,500,000 survivors of the great conflict," said M. Beauregard, "I wish to say again to our American comrades of 1917-18: Thank you. As long as we live, one of us, expressing the recognition of all of us, will repeat those words, Thank you."

Regard for Recovery

Past National Commander Louis Johnson of Clarksburg, W. Va., in an address at the convention's opening, said: "The watchword of the hour is, 'Don't rock the boat.' Our nation is emerging from the depression. Let us remember that this is not the time to plunge into a program which might retard our progress toward complete recovery."

The propriety of pressing for immediate payment of the bonus had also been questioned by Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, who said that he was doubtful of the ethics of able-bodied men making a demand for payment of claims not yet due, although he felt that the Legion should "stand vigorously for a program of justice to its disabled comrades."

Senator Steiwer attacked the proposition that the Government cannot pay the compensation certificates to the soldiers because its first duty is to the poor and underprivileged. "We both deserve better treatment," he said, "than to be arrayed one against the other. This theory overlooks the fact that our Government resorted to conscription in the World War from all walks of life."

In a tentative statement that has been generally approved by group conferences of department officials are found the following paragraphs regarding the Legion's attitude toward war service:

"Beyond its position with respect to disabled veterans, the Legion adheres to the principle of universal service in time of war, contending that only thereby can the inequalities of the burden of war be reduced as between those who serve with the armed forces and those who serve in civilian capacity.

"We recognize further that no form of legislation can ever reduce the hardships of war or the economic losses suffered by those called upon to defend the nation in combat.

"As to the economic cost of war and the cost of war in human life and human suffering, there can be no comparison.

"We advocate a law of universal draft: It will take the profit out of war and thereby aid in preventing war. In the event of war, it will equalize the economic and physical burden upon all the people, and it will make our national effort unified and effective. Post war inflation with its ruinous results will be obviated.

"The National Rehabilitation Committee, after 15 years of effort to aid human stabilization in the aftermath of war, deeply and sincerely advocates the adoption by the Congress of a fair and equitable plan for the utilization of all resources in national conflict; with equal obligation and opportunity for service for all and with special profit and privilege for none."

Work of Auxiliary

The American Legion Auxiliary during the year 1933-34 increased its membership by approximately 35,000, according to the report of the national president, Mrs. William H. Biester Jr. of Philadelphia, given at the first business session of its annual convention which opened in the Miami Biltmore Hotel yesterday afternoon. Says the report:

"In order to fulfill its function as an auxiliary of the Legion adequately during a year when Legion service was in such great need in many fields, the auxiliary realized that it first must enroll a large membership. This effort met with immediate and gratifying success. The close of the membership books for the year saw the auxiliary with an enrollment of 387,663 members.

"Expansion of the auxiliary to committees continued during the year, 434 new units having been organized up to the date of this report. These new units brought the number of units in the auxiliary up to 8400, the largest in the history of the organization."

Other successes that make the year a banner one along nearly every line, Mrs. Riester reported in part as follows:

At Christmas, 96,000 hospitalized veterans received gifts from the auxiliary, and in addition 20,000 of their families at home were given a happy Christmas.

For the Memorial Day poppy program, more than 6,000,000 poppies were purchased by departments through national headquarters of the Auxiliary. It was estimated that $1,000,000 was raised in this program for rehabilitation and welfare work.

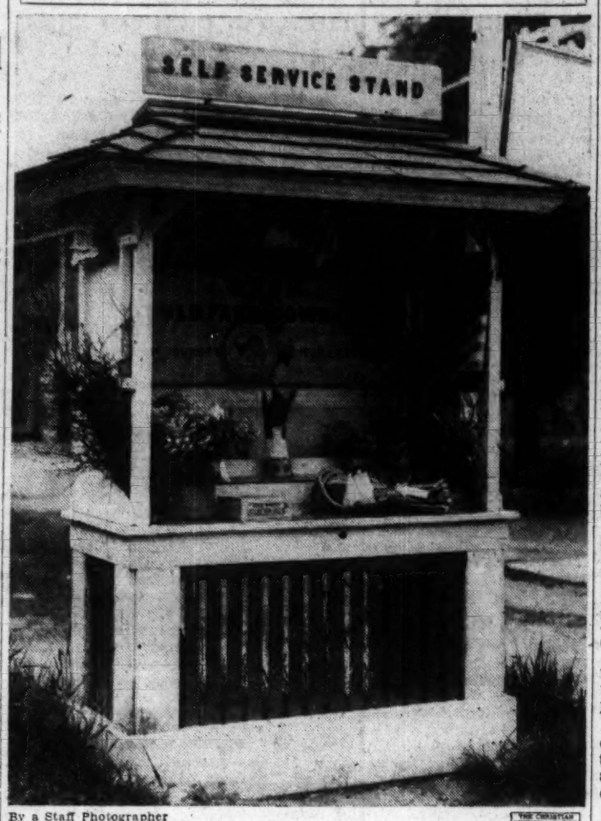
The auxiliary contributed a fund of $25,000 raised by donations of 10 cents per member to the Legion's national rehabilitation committee. A cash contribution of $7000 was made by the auxiliary to the Legion's National Child Welfare Fund, and in addition hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and material were expended by the auxiliary units and departments in child welfare activities.

One million glasses of home-made jelly and jam are stored on Auxiliary shelves to be distributed to needy families of veterans and given to general relief agencies during the coming winter.

World peace was promoted through a national FIDAC essay contest conducted among high school pupils, the FIDAC Auxiliary being composed of women's organizations of the veteran's societies of allied countries in Europe.

A direct contribution of $3000 was made to the Americanism program of the Legion by the auxiliary.

Be Your Own Clerk



By a Staff Photographer

Select Your Products and Leave Money

People Prove Honorable Customers

This self-service stand on an old farm at Marshfield, Mass., has been in successful operation for several years.

Challenge Issued For Adoption Of Thirty-Hour Week

Labor Tells New England Industry to Accept It or Brand Capitalism

A challenge to New England's business men to accept the 30-hour week or declare the capitalistic system incompetent was issued today by organized labor.

"The time has passed when business can temporize with the present vast unemployment," said its spokesman, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. "The situation," he said, "must be met at once by some decisive stroke. The 30-hour week, just voted by the American Federation of Labor at its San Francisco convention, is the only practical means of accomplishing this on the horizon today."

Mr. Watt, just returned from the federation's convention, found New England business men hardening their opposition to labor's demand. In answer to this, Mr. Watt said, labor relies on a Congress which has already showed itself favorably disposed to the 30-hour week.

A raid against the measure, Mr. Watt recognized, will be conducted by the full strength of New England's business interests.

Through the New England Council these have declared it impossible to shorten hours and raise wages, at the same time as the labor plan demands.

Thus Mr. Watt sees the lines sharply drawn for the coming conflict, which will be fought with words and collective bargaining in New England and votes in Washington. On the one side is labor holding the theory that a raise of wages will increase purchasing power, and that the larger demand for goods will compensate business for its increased expense.

On the other side is industry holding exactly the opposite theory. Speaking through the New England Council employers have made it clear that there is no cash available to meet the higher wage payment at once. Perhaps it is said higher wages would eventually result in more buying, and compensate for the outlay. But what, these men asked, is to become of exhausted companies which cannot borrow any more, in the meantime?

To this plea, Mr. Watt had one answer. The future of capitalism is at stake, he said to these employers. If business finds it difficult to meet the increased wages, labor finds it impossible to endure the present millions of unemployment any longer. It then becomes a question, Mr. Watt said, of the lesser of two difficulties. Action must come at once. So it is up to business to give way to the demands of labor.

Therefore, labor will urge the 30-hour week upon business men and congressmen both, with all the forces at its command. A national emergency exists, he said, and the successful survival of capitalism and individual initiative is at stake.

Auto Registration Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina had registered 453,607 automobiles this year up to Oct. 20, which was 60,548 in excess of the number registered on the corresponding date in 1933. The increase is attributed largely to the rise in prices of agricultural commodities. Trading in cars is said to be at a high peak in rural sections.

Candidate

Mrs. A. C. Carlson

This contender for the position of national president of the American Legion Auxiliary resides at Willmar, Minn. She is completing her third term as chairman of the national welfare committee of the auxiliary and in that capacity has directed the vast activities for the relief of needy children of World War veterans and for the improvement of conditions for all underprivileged children.

Before this work she had established a long record of service and leadership in auxiliary work in Minnesota. Her ability had been recognized nationally by her election as national vice-president for the northwestern division.

After serving as county chairman of the Red Cross during the World War, Mrs. Carlson became a charter member of the Willmar unit and has been continuously active in the auxiliary since that time. She served as unit vice-president, unit president and as district president for two successive years. Service as department membership chairman, department vice-president and department legislative chairman led up to her election as department president of Minnesota. After a successful year in this office, she was named to represent Minnesota on the national executive committee and was serving in this capacity when elected to the national vice-presidency. Mrs. Carlson organized the Girl Scouts in Willmar and has headed the group ever since. She served as president of the Willmar Parent-Teachers' Association, and is on the board of directors of the Minnesota Crippled Children's Association.

Boston Hearings Set On Fur Trade Wages

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Two public hearings in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24 and 25, were announced yesterday by the special fur commission of the NRA research and planning division, to receive constructive suggestions regarding wages and hours in the fur trade.

The announcement was made formally by Mr. August Brauer Jr., executive assistant of the NRA compliance director, Mr. William S. Meany in Connecticut.

Mr. Brauer said the commission feels that minimum wages as set may not be equitable in New England, and that if this is the opinion of employers, the latter should make their ideas known at the hearings.

Boston Proposes To Overcome Bars To Greater Port

(Continued from Page 1)

cent more in Boston than in New Yoork, even fresh water costing more than in other ports.

Under present arrangements vessels must pay $150 to stay a short time alongside the pier, and an additional fee for each extra hour, discouraging vessels from stopping at all, or at least making their stops as short as possible.

Mr. Highman's proposals:

Lower taxi fares, or the establishment by hotels of bus lines to and from the pier.

Make the pier free.

With Mr. Highman's proposals ringing in his ears, Mayor Mansfield declared, "I am confident that not only the French Line, but many other of the transatlantic lines can be induced to make Boston a regular port of call and possibly a regular terminal point for their vessels, but Boston must do its share."

The Mayor is asking the Boston Chamber of Commerce to ascertain what can be done to overcome the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Highman. He is writing to Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the board of the Cunard-White Star Line at Liverpool, Eng., asking that some of the excess tonnage of his combined lines which now use New York be diverted to Boston. In addition he will confer with Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, over taxi fares, which are controlled by the police department.

Regarding the fares the Mayor said:

"I never could understand why taxi fares in Boston were so high as compared with other cities. Even in Richmond, Va., for 35 cents any number of people in the cab may be taken anywhere within the city limits. In New York the taxi fares are exceedingly low, especially as compared with Boston."

The Mayor said Mr. Highman is impressed by the facilities and attractions of Boston as a port, and quoted him as saying, "There is no port in the whole world that can offer more to the shipper than can Boston."

Vermont Mill Idle During Woolen Strike

WINOOSKI, Vt., Oct. 23 (AP)—There seemed little likelihood today of an early settlement in a strike of 1300 workers at the Winooski plant of the American Woolen Company.

Neither the United Textile Union of America, which claims as members 90 per cent of the striking operatives, nor the mill management had made any overtures toward a settlement of the dispute. The mill was to be closed today, the management announced.

The operatives walked out yesterday in protest against alleged discrimination against union workers by a weaving department foreman. About 900 picketed the mill gates but no other workers were brought in nor would an attempt be made to do so, according to an announcement by Mr. George E. Whitney, mill agent.

Treaty Strength For U. S. Urged By Navy Yard Officer

Lieut.-Commander Anges of Brooklyn Addresses Winsted Rotary

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—The nations of the world are experimenting with a new idea to insure peace, Lieut.-Commander W. Mack Anges of the Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy Yard, said yesterday, in asserting the United States was far behind in its naval armaments because it experimented by not building to treaty strength, hoping other countries would follow.

Lieutenant-Commander Anges addressed the weekly luncheon meeting of the Winsted Rotary Club.

"We should have a trained personnel sufficiently large," he said, "to man the ships and back up the navy with an adequate merchant marine.

"It is argued by some that preparedness leads to war, and that total disarmament means peace. This is proved wrong by history. The latest example of a nation being practically defenseless and invaded being China.

"The people must be prepared for war as a defense against war."

Speaking of the new experiment being tried now by the various world powers, the naval officer said:

"It is an idea that means neither complete disarmament nor a race for supremacy. It is that of limitations giving a force large enough for defense, but not large enough for aggression.

"It is based on the theory that no nation seeking peace should need a navy large enough for aggression and an adequate national defense on the sea is the goal.

"The nation which is the aggressor is placed at a disadvantage by the treaty. The balance set up in the treaty will exist only so long as no one violates the rules. But no violation has occurred as yet."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably clearing by late this afternoon or early this evening; fair tonight and Wednesday, becoming a little milder Wednesday; moderate northeast to north winds.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Massachusetts: Fair; slightly colder in northwest portion tonight; Wednesday fair and slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	52	New Orleans	72	86
Bermuda	74	78	New York	56	64
Chicago	50	62	Norfolk, Va.	56	76
Denver	44	76	Philadelphia	56	68
Helena, Mont.	34	46	St. Louis	60	74
Jacksonville	62	86	St. Paul	52	68
Kansas City	64	82	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	58	74
Miami, Fla.	74	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 23.
B—Maximum, Oct. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:48 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Wednesday, 12 midnight; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

Farmer-Laborites Of New Hampshire See Governor in '36

BERLIN, N. H., Oct. 23 (AP)—This remote New England city and the County of Coos is the laboratory in which a new political theory is being given its first test in the East in the heat of political fires.

Here conservative New Hampshire's newly organized Farmer-Labor Party elected its candidates to city office in the last municipal election, and from Coos County leaders hope in the November general elections to send its candidates to the State Senate and 16 of its party to the lower house.

Edward Lagassie, Farmer-Labor candidate for the State Senate, is a paper-mill worker and the father of four children. He denies his party is communistic, but he insists it is independent of Republican and Democratic forces. He and his party stand for more liberal workmen's compensation laws, unemployment insurance and other direct benefits to the workers of the State.

Arthur J. Bergeron, graduate of Dartmouth and Harvard law school, helped organize the Farmer-Labor Party, and is its candidate for county solicitor. Leaders say the party has no official connection with the Farmer-Labor Party of the Midwest. A Farmer-Labor Governor of New Hampshire in 1936 is the party's announced goal.

Legion Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 23—Miss Dorothy Frooks, national commander of Women World War Veterans, dropped her political campaign as candidate for representative-at-large from the State of New York long enough to come to Miami for the American Legion convention. In 1917 she flew her own plane from city to city and recruited 30,000 United States soldiers for the World War. Now she is working for peace, clubhouses for women and soldier memorials.

Miss Frooks explains that her organization is composed of ex-service women who actually gave their services during the war and were honorably discharged from the army, navy or marine corps. They are united, a group of between 40,000 and 50,000, for the purpose of promoting world peace. It is a part of the Legion organization.

* * *

Mr. Edward A. Hayes, national commander, accepted an invitation from the Seminole Indians to visit one of their villages in the Everglades and be ordained with the honorary title of "chief" in the regular Indian manner. The ceremony consisted of sprinkling the commander with water made from roots the Indians gather, and presenting him with the eagle helmet, a Seminole Indian costume and an American eagle.

* * *

Legionnaires found in a conspicuous location in Miami a reproduction of some of those Salvation Army huts where the lassies used to hand out hot doughnuts overseas. That thoughtful act of the Salvation Army during the World War established a great peace time business, according to Mr. Roe Wells, president of the Doughnut Corporation of America, who came to Miami to oversee the construction of the hut. Doughnuts were not a business prior to American entrance into the war, he says. Today there are $90,000,000 worth of doughnuts sold in the United States annually.

* * *

Among the many affiliated organizations holding annual reunions during the legion convention is the National Tank Corps Veterans Association, of which Mr. Frank J. Williams of Buffalo, N. Y., is commander. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross while serving as sergeant, company C, 301st battalion, tank corps, near Ronssoy France.

* * *

Palm branches, glittering from a heavy bath in aluminum paint, are conspicuous everywhere in Miami's gala street decorations during the convention.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins NOV. 10

Chandler & Co.
Boston

Soft as Velvet, Smooth as Silk, and Ultra Smart
Mark Cross Gloves
of French Doeskin
$5
The one faultless glove . . . the French doeskin! It possesses an impeccable simplicity with an air of finest quality! It belongs as much with a priceless mink coat as with a casual topcoat. In a shade that blends beige and fox grey, French doeskin gloves harmonize with all costumes.

A Christian Science Monitor
EXHIBIT
For All the Family
Presented by
The Circulation Committee of The First Church of Christ Scientist
IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
To Be Held on the Street Floor of the
LITTLE BUILDING
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
October 22 to November 3, 1934
Open Daily Except Sunday, 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to come and learn from picture and poster how this international daily newspaper encircles the world. See how its feature pages and world-wide news service can help you in your home and in your business.

VEGECANDY
the scientific chocolate fudge bar that is gaining new friends every day. Each bar contains 15 real dehydrated sun-ripened vegetables including asparagus, beans, carrots, spinach, tomatoes, etc., yet gives complete candy satisfaction to both children and adults. A delicious confection. A highly nutritious food.
24 bars postpaid for $1.00 or sample bar for 10 cents.
Dealers write for terms.
SUNKIST VEGETABLE CANDY CO.
226 William St., 7th Floor, New York

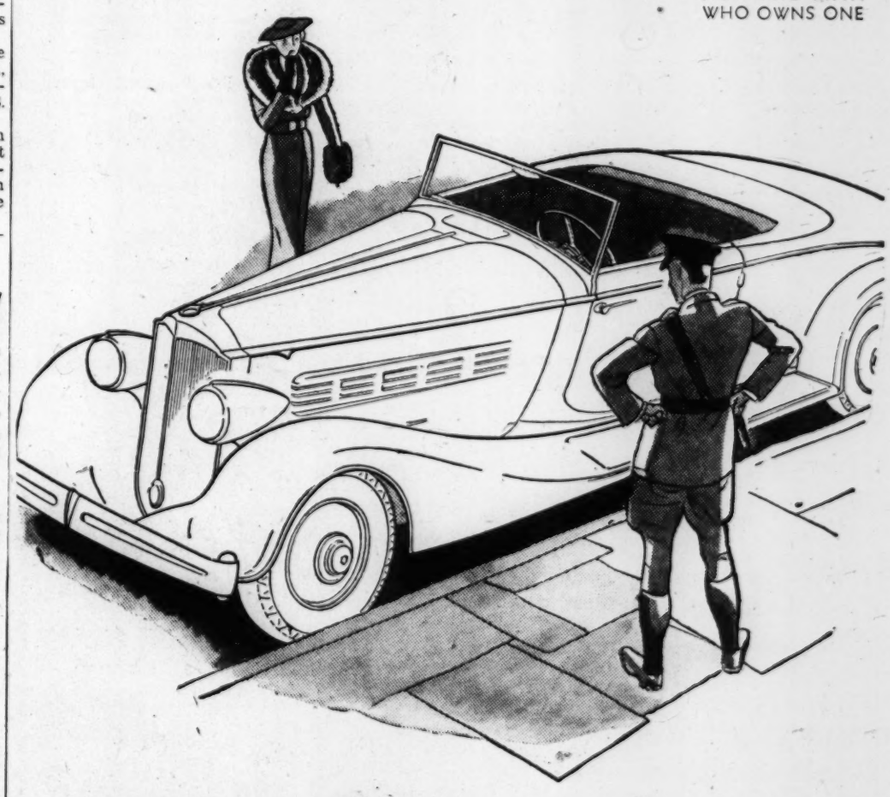
Home PLUS Hotel
Now available — a few two room suites with the charm and comfort of a private home. Large rooms, beautifully furnished, excellently ventilated. The service of our staff is "personal" and complete, the atmosphere quiet and friendly. $90 and $100.
Hotel WHITEHALL
BROADWAY AT 100th STREET

INITIAL ALL-EXPENSE CRUISE OF THE NEW
GRACE
"Santa Lucia"
TO SOUTH AMERICA
Visiting
JAMAICA — KINGSTON
PANAMA CANAL — CRISTOBAL, COLON, BALBOA, PANAMA CITY
COLOMBIA — BUENAVENTURA
ECUADOR — GUAYAQUIL
PERU — TALARA, SALAVERRY, CALLAO, LIMA, MOLLENDO
CHILE — ARICA, ANTOFAGASTA, VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO, CHANARAL
39 DAYS, sailing from New York, October 27th, visiting 17 Caribbean and South American cities and returning to New York December 4th.
$600 minimum, including outside room with private bath, shore excursions, sightseeing and entertainment.
ON BOARD, every luxury: dining room on breeze swept promenade deck, open to the sky; the largest outdoor tiled swimming pool on any American ship; the Club; gymnasium; Dorothy Gray Beauty Salon; pre-release talkies ....

See your local Travel Agent or GRACE Line
Little Building, Boston ____ Hubbard 0055

Set up a kingdom by the sea AT
CHALFONTE HADDON HALL
Make our house your castle, and visit us often. Squash, game rooms, golf, and riding to entertain you. Ocean Decks and royal fare to cater to your ease. Christian Science church in our block.
Rates as low as $7 up at Chalfonte and $8 up at Haddon Hall, single, American Plan . . . European Plan also. Special weekly rates.
Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



"Don't worry, Madam—I was just admiring the streamlining of your new Packard"

EXPECT your new Packard to attract more admiring glances than any other car you ever owned.

For here is modern streamlining at its finest. And yet Packard's famous identifying lines have not only been retained—they have actually been emphasized.

To invest in one of these new Packards *now* really means to "get in on the ground floor" on a new style cycle.

Come in and see this car. Then drive it—and discover that this new Packard is as brilliant in performance as it is in appearance.

PACKARD FOR 1935

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FLETCHER'S
TIGER SAUCE
Know what a really good sauce can be - try a bottle Today from your grocer.
LARGE BOTTLE 4½d
FLETCHERS SAUCE CO. LTD. SELBY. YORKS. ENGLAND

Bobby's
of Lord Street Southport
Exclusive Fashions
Home Furnishings and Furniture
Visit the Delightful
RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

140 years ago Josiah Spode lifted his first successful piece of bone ash china from the oven. The spirit and personality of his art lives on . . . in the Spode that graces to-day's tables?
Copeland & Thomson Inc., 206, 5th Avenue, New York, and W. T. Copeland & Son, Ltd., London and Stoke-on-Trent.
Spode ware

BECKLEY'S
for
'ADJUSTAPED'
ARCH SUPPORT SHOES
100 Stockport Road and 54 Chapel Street
Levenshulme, Manchester

The Doorway To The East
Moorish Pottery
Russian Peasant Craft
Breton Pottery
Oriental Basketware
Interesting Displays with the Traditions of Centuries Behind Them
NOW ON VIEW
at
G. G. HENDERSON
109 George Street EDINBURGH

WOOL SALE
BLACK RUG 8d. lb.
Coloured Turkish 9½d. Rich Silky 1/6½d. Cable 1/4½d. 1/9½d. Thrums 5¾d. Rug Chenille 5¾d lb. Sports 1d oz. Crochet 1¾d oz. Silky 1¾d oz. Indian Rug 1/11½d lb. Persian 2/4½d lb.
Id Post Card brings FREE Rug Book 800 Bargain Samples, 100 coloured Rug Designs.
SCOTIAWOOLS, 138 New Bridge St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Siesta
Craftsmanship
well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture.
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
85, Northumberland Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
Since 1847 the standard of furniture quality

Schofields
"King Charles"
Hose
4/11 pair
A Better Stocking
"King Charles" service weight, pure silk stockings have been specially made for us and we can confidently recommend them for—
BETTER WEAR
because they are made from an 8-strand pure silk yarn—not the usual 7-strand yarn—strengthened particularly well at the heels. The closer knit giving greater elasticity under strain. Mercerized Lisle tops and feet.
BETTER APPEARANCE
because the fine close knitting gives them a soft, clear finish and much duller appearance.
TRY THEM NEXT TIME
Obtainable only from
Schofields Ltd.
The Headrow,
LEEDS, ENGLAND

Solution to Juvenile Crossword

M	A	R	I	N	E	
A	G	A	T	E		C
C	A	T		B	A	H
A	M			D	E	
W	A	R		B	O	W
S		A	G	I	D	E
	S	P	I	T	E	

Criminologist Finds Complexity of Crime Causes Is No Bar to Allaying Evil by Preventive Measures

Dr. Glueck in 'Some Realism About Crime' Declares City, State and Federal Action Can Do Much to Reclaim Individual.

(Continued from Page 1)

happy days preceding the "Grand Crash."

It is important to stress the economic soil of delinquency and crime, particularly in a country where the democratic dogma of the equality of men, plus blatant examples of quick-won riches, are part of the mental climate of the people.

As economic want increases, the pressure upon previously law-abiding persons becomes greater and greater until a layer of the population that in normal times follows legitimate pursuits is forced into illicit ones. Amelioration of the social-economic condition of potential delinquents and criminals, and improvement of the status of ex-offenders, should return valuable dividends to society by reducing the need for anti-social ways of obtaining the goods of life.

There are many who insist that this cannot be done without a complete substitution of a new economic order for the capitalistic régime. But intelligent and just reorientation of the competitive, private-profit system has not yet been given a fair trial. Until it is, it is reasonable to believe that there is ample scope for lifting the general level of the life, labor and comfort of the people without a complete scrapping of the capitalistic system.

Just What Can Be Done

This can be done by suppressing economic cannibalism. It can be done by a fairer distribution of the joint product of capital, labor and management. It can be done by providing security against unemployment, sickness, old age and other hazards, by means of social insurance. It can be done by razing our slum areas and providing wholesome housing for the mass of the people.

The house-cleaning of the present economic order inevitably involves an attack upon lawless and unjust competitive practices and limitless greed. One has only to think of real estate racketeers who demand unreasonable profits out of housing and slum-clearance projects; of those who make blood-money out of commercialized vice and uncontrolled commercialized amusements; of those who are so short-sighted as to insist that unreasonably large incomes shall not be heavily taxed for the general welfare.

Without a change of attitude and practice on the part of such citizens, there is little hope of realistic treatment of the crime situation and related social ills.

Must Cut Political Tie

Another strand in the tapestry of opinion on the crime problem is political corruption. That the alliance between gangsters and politicians is a crying disgrace of American life cannot be denied in the face of many recent disclosures. Here, too, the economic motive is paramount and pervasive; and again the remedy involves a reëducation of the public to a less materialistic outlook on life, with the exercise of public control where private initiative fails.

Ruthless dissolution of gangster-politician partnerships is indispensable; but without a fundamental change in the moral temper of the country such repression is an expensive and inadequate performance. This is proved by the short life of typical "reform" or "fusion" movements in politics.

The line between the large-scale corruption of certain political machines and the out-and-out alliance of thugs and manipulators of the machinery of criminal justice is very artificial. The zone between "legitimate graft" and the illegitimate variety exists only in the imagination of morally distorted individuals.

Justice Not Only for Few

This leads to another strand in the tapestry: the increasing evidence that many of our legitimate institutions may and do generate anti-social attitudes, values and practices. Unless the leaders of our industrial life insist upon a spotlessly ethical performance within the legitimate rules of the competitive economic order, they are corrupting the moral fiber of the people. Many a criminal has argued that so-and-so steals millions and is allowed to go scot free and even honored with high office, while he steals a few dollars and lands in prison.

Another field for the exercise of self-administered ethical practices is the group of powerful opinion-forming agencies such as the press, radio and movie. These ought, and frequently do, perform a high social service in educating and entertaining the public; but it is also true that too often they have a corrupting influence on mind and morals, of which the economic motive of illicit profit is the generator. For all profit that more degrades than aids the people is illicit in any fundamental sense.

Struggle Not an Easy One

But even with a much improved economic and political order there would be a good deal of anti-social conduct. As long as human nature contains the impulses of jealousy, envy, rage, greed and lust, violations of the legal code will occur. Just as a wide program of physical hygiene is today deemed indispensable to a civilized state, so a program of mental and moral hygiene is necessary. With the ever growing mechanization and speeding up of life it will become increasingly needed.

There is nothing so difficult for the human being as the wholesome and lawful management of his impulses. A decent outlook on life and a sublimation of biologic impulses are hard-won victories. Humans are not born "good."

Both religious guidance and educational guidance are helpful in the process of fitting them to cope legitimately with the pressures of life; and these techniques, to be effective, must reckon with the mental mechanisms of human nature.

A realistic attack upon the foregoing major sources of anti-social attitudes, values and behavior—with which many others are entangled—involves a basic reorientation of most of society's institutions. To be successful on any large scale, action toward improvement of conditions cannot be piecemeal or planless. It involves concerted, continuous effort upon a many-sided front, embracing our socio-economic life, the mental health of the people, the conservation and improvement of the family, the community, the state, the school, the church, the machinery of criminal justice.

There are those who insist that the fundamental reforms called for cannot be brought about through voluntary action but require the iron hand and heel, the "discipline," of a dictator. But reform by tyranny is fortunately foreign to the American scene and temper. What will it profit humanity if it gain some improvement in its economic life by paying for it with the most precious of all human possessions, freedom of thought, speech, worship and action?

For the Common Good

Is it not better to apply the ennobling methods of democratic action and mutual aid to the problems that confront us, than to seek freedom through slavery? Cannot a free people voluntarily surrender some of its natural prerogatives for the common weal without also surrendering almost everything that gives life value? The Anglo-American way is the way of free men.

The preceding suggestions involve fundamentals of social policy. Let us in the remainder of this article consider specific reforms called for by the findings of researches into crime and correction.

In detail, the crime problem can be attacked within several major spheres of influence.

The first is the home and family life, the primary building-stones of society.

The second is the community or neighborhood, whose influences percolate into the family and in part shape its behavior.

The third is the municipality, which must be called upon to furnish necessary tax-supported services.

The fourth is the state, which must supply legislation and statewide institutions.

The fifth is the Federal Government, which has a basic responsibility in the reduction of criminality, both indirectly, through improving the economic order, and directly, through improving its agencies for the suppression and prevention of crime. Let us very briefly examine these vehicles of attack.

Begins With the Family

There is strong evidence in a number of recent researches of a tragically casual entrance upon marriage on the part of future parents of delinquents; a very high incidence of desertion, nonsupport, and unhappy marital relations; antisocial home standards, including an amazingly high incidence of downright criminality on the part of parents, sisters and brothers of delinquents.

In addition there is much evidence of such childhood danger signals of future criminality as frequent runaway from home, bunking out, and like indications of unwholesome relations between children and parents. There is much evidence also of parental ignorance of even the rudiments of adequate child care; of unsound disciplinary practices; of broken homes; of conflict between the generations.

Obviously, these families need help. A civilized community should give them aid. Facts of the kind enumerated call for the establishment in each community of a marital and family guidance clinic.

Place of Assistance

It would be a place of assistance for puzzled parents who are unable to cope with the personality and behavior difficulties of their children and of themselves. There they would be taught the fundamentals of wholesome parent-child relationships and of proper disciplinary practices.

But most important, the clinic would carry on educational and preventive campaigns in schools, factories and welfare agencies with a view to warding off many of the difficulties which bring individuals and families into trouble in our complex industrialized civilization. Private funds for such clinics should be supplemented by public subsidies, since the obligations involved are those of society as a whole.

The response of parents to crime-preventive bureaus, even when these are parts of the police system, proves that puzzled parents would eagerly seek out the services of such clinics.

That family disintegration is a serious symptom of modern life, not only from the crime point of view but from many other aspects, is becoming increasingly clear to students of social problems.

Play and Use of Leisure

Another important service to be rendered by the community is to supply sufficient wholesome recreational facilities to take children and adults off the streets and out of commercialized pool rooms and dance halls. The constructive use of leisure is a basic problem of our highly industrialized régime. With a continued decrease in hours of labor dictated by the machine, its importance will increase.

These and other activities of the community, calculated to salvage the wholesome values and practices and exclude the vicious influences, require integration. Too often today churches are separated from schools, schools from social agencies, social agencies from courts. As a consequence, the average neighborhood fails to bring all its powers concertedly to bear upon community problems.

Some cities, such as Los Angeles and Berkeley, have pointed the way to a practical instrument for community organization. Community councils, made up of representatives of the various civic and social activities in the region, bring about a much needed integration of effort to save the finer cultural values of the community and counteract the destructive forces that so readily invade the cracks of a disorganized neighborhood.

What City Can Do

The municipality can help to prevent delinquency by establishing a crime-prevention unit in the police department, to work in harmony with community agencies. It can establish child guidance clinics in the school system to collaborate with the family guidance clinics.

It can provide schools where children dissatisfied with the typical curricula, and unable to compete academically with their fellows, may find self-expression in interesting and practical pursuits.

It can expand its system of visiting teachers trained to detect and cope with personality and behavior problems of children before these become serious and chronic. It can collaborate with private enterprise in the extension of children's clubs, playgrounds, community centers and other means of wholesome recreational activity.

Finally, the modern municipality has the duty of razing slums, eradicating bad housing conditions and providing decent, low-priced dwellings for the underprivileged.

State Can Do Its Part

The state can help to prevent delinquency by establishing proper schools for mentally defectve children and adequate colonies for the mentally ill.

Irresponsible child-breeding is a frequent phenomenon among criminals. The state can pass a safe and reasonable voluntary sterilization law. It can set up a children's bureau analogous to the federal bureau, to serve as a clearing-house and center of encouragement for child-welfare enterprises. It can reëxamine its methods for dealing with delinquent children and modernize its juvenile court system. Finally, the state can redesign its machinery of criminal justice, which needs overhauling from beginning to end.

The Federal Government can continue to drive in the direction of economic justice. But more directly, it can enlarge its vision of the crime problem. The recent effective activities of the Department of Justice in detecting, prosecuting and suppressing dangerous criminals have put a backbone into law enforcement.

Now Up to Government

It remains for the Government to make an equally effective attack on delinquency at its source. The National Crime Conference planned by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings should lead to the establishment of a federal bureau of crime prevention, to serve as a clearing house and expert aid station for communities desiring professional assistance in their combat with crime breeding influences.

These are but a few suggestions for a realistic attack upon the crime problem. Vitalizing such an attack there must be an informed and enthusiastic public opinion.

In its series of articles, the Monitor has taken an important step toward the creation of such an opinion.

Means must be found for a continuous program of educating the public in the deep-rooted and manifold implications of a serious problem that is too often dealt with on a superficial emotional plane.

Studies Criminals

© Bachrach

Dr. Sheldon Glueck
Professor of Criminology, Harvard Law School

Proposals to End Crime's Causes

(Continued from Page 1)

and girls to replace the juvenile court and other legalistic methods, especially as applied to the casual, social-disorder type of juvenile delinquent who constitutes at least half of the total. In this connection child-guidance clinics are proposed, to deal with young first offenders in an atmosphere of the home and community, instead of turning them over to the police, adult courts, or even juvenile courts. Whenever possible, commitment to reform schools, reformatories and other institutions where they are thrown in with habitual offenders should be avoided.

Laboratories of criminology devoted solely to locating and preventing the causes of crime.

Intensive educational work in the press, motion pictures, schools and other instrumentalities to bring about right public attitudes toward crime and its causes.

More understanding of the child by parents, teachers and others who have authority over them.

A better adjustment between home and school.

Centers where parents could come for expert advice and guidance in dealing with wayward or delinquent children.

Rebuilding the home as the family center of character formation.

Removal of the organized incentives to wrongdoing, such as intoxicating drink, gambling in every form, prostitution, and so on.

Prevention of the production of motion pictures which give wrong impressions about crime, making it appear easy, adventurous or profitable. Parents should prevent their children from seeing such pictures, it is urged by many authorities.

The exclusion of unnecessary crime details and pictures of criminals from newspapers.

Examples of clean living in the home, neighborhood, politics and society generally.

Attractive neighborhood playgrounds with amusement halls for dances and entertainments and opportunity for the young people to have a social life under guidance.

More domestic training for girls, since many family desertions are traced to slatternly housekeeping.

Education for the happy and beneficial uses of leisure.

Programs of character education in the home, school, church and neighborhood that will reach out to all community conditions.

Revival of religion in the individual heart and in the home, with instruction of youth in the laws of man's relation to God and to his fellow man, and the results which follow violation of these laws, making violation foolish and self-destructive to the offender.

Avoidance of unjust punishment of children, which builds up rebellion against all authority. Every child should love and be loved.

Prevention of broken homes, one of the greatest causes of juvenile delinquency.

Parental projects: visits to juvenile courts, detention homes and correctional institutions; surveys of playgrounds, schools and church facilities for young people; coöperation with other groups to obtain visiting teachers, adequate trained probation staff and playground supervision; coöperation with character-building agencies working with boys and girls; coöperation in housing movements and support of socialized activities of the police.

Child guidance bureaus.

Shift of emphasis in crime conferences from punishment and cure to prevention of causes.

Organization of state and other bar associations to prevent lawyer-criminals from practicing.

Honest politics, through an aroused voting power of citizens who recognize that highly organized professional crime could not endure one day without the protection of corrupt politicians, and through the entrance into public office of more men and women of integrity and genuine public interest.

Enactment of criminal legislation and amendment of existing laws, to prevent technical loopholes now capitalized by astute criminal lawyers and lawyer-criminals to defeat justice. In the United States, where state laws differ, uniform codes are needed to check interstate crime.

Better law enforcement to lessen the belief of potential offenders that they can "get away with anything." Criminal prosecution should be taken out of politics by putting the office of prosecutor on a civil service basis. Federal agents should continue their coöperation with state and local officers in detecting and apprehending offenders. Police departments should be professionalized to include only highly trained men looking for and seeking to prevent the causes of crime rather than working from the old motive of unitive justice. They would be trained to coöperate with prosecuting attorneys and other law-enforcement agents in securing and presenting evidence. More state police forces are needed to coördinate activities against interstate crime. Finally, court procedure is declared in need of reform to insure the certainty and promptness of justice.

Governmental

Development of safeguards in the use of probation and parole. Higher standards for selecting officials for this work by nonpolitical means.

Prison policies neither coddling criminals nor embittering them, but reconstructing all who can be returned to society as useful citizens. Recognition of the individual's needs in efforts to prevent the repetition of crime; punishment must be constructive and not destructive. The elements of constructive or preventive punishments include: physical prophylaxis, mental training, industrial discipline, classification, recreation as a reward for promising behavior, an opportunity to come into contact with the finer things of life through libraries, education and religion; and, when the proper time comes, a release under supervised liberty, or parole.

Establishment of bureaus for preventing the causes of crime, and the coördination of activities working specifically or indirectly to this end in the Federal Government, state governments, local governments and among private organizations.

'Pretty Boy' Floyd Shot on Ohio Farm By Federal Squad

Is Slain While Trying to Escape—Refused to Halt When Ordered

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Oct. 23—The long arm of the Department of Justice caught up with Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, violent criminal of the Ozarks, near here yesterday, and snuffed out his life in a hail of rifle, pistol and machine gun bullets.

Federal agents and police came upon the "No. 1 Public Enemy" at a lonely farm, seven miles north of this city, in a section much like the country where he was born and reared.

Fifty or more shots rang out as the officers halted the criminal's flight, and he fell mortally wounded, unable to use either of the two automatics he was carrying.

When the officers came upon "Pretty Boy" he was talking to S. L. Dyke, a farm hand, employed by Mrs. Ellen Conkle, endeavoring to persuade him to take him to Youngstown where he thought he might find refuge in the more populous city.

As the officers approached, Floyd hid under a corncrib, but changed his mind at the last minute and started running for an automobile. Then he turned and ran across a pasture toward a wooded ridge. Mr. Melvin A. Purvis, in charge of the federal squad, commanded him to halt. The command went unheeded.

The officers then fired.

Mr. Purvis last night issued the following statement:

"The killing of Charles Arthur 'Pretty Boy' Floyd brings to a close the relentless search and effort on the part of the Department of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

"The search was directed by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the department, from Washington, and I have been in constant contact with him by telephone and telegraph. Mr. Hoover has been particularly anxious, as have we all, to bring about the apprehension of this and other similar hoodlums.

"Mr. Hoover and all of the special agents were particularly interested in Floyd because he killed one of our men in the Kansas City massacre of June 17, 1933."

Desperadoes Who Paid Make an Imposing List

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP) — The shooting of Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd yesterday again emphasized the death trail of the desperadoes and the effectiveness of federal and police drives in the last year to eradicate gangdom.

At large remain only John Hamilton and George "Baby Face" Nelson of the imposing roster of nationally notorious public enemies.

In the 12-month period guns of peace officers brought death among others, to:

John Dillinger, Hoosier Hoodlum, slain three months ago today.

Jack Klutas, collegiate gang leader affiliated with the Dillinger mob, slain Jan. 6.

Herbert Youngblood, Negro criminal who escaped jail with Dillinger, slain at Port Huron, Mich., March 16.

Eugene Green, Dillinger mobsman, fatally wounded in St. Paul, April 11.

Tommy Carroll, another of the Hoosier mob, shot to death at Waterloo, Iowa, June 7.

Homer Van Meter, slain in St. Paul, Aug. 22.

Charles Makley, Dillinger mobsman, fatally wounded a few weeks ago in an attempt to escape the Ohio prison.

Makley's running mate, Harry Pierpont, was electrocuted in Ohio Oct. 17.

In addition to death dealt out as a reward for crime, federals and police rounded the majority of other notorious gangs behind bars and two killed themselves.

Vernie Sankey, kidnaper and slayer captured here, killed himself in a South Dakota prison; Willie Sharkey, Touhy gangster, hanged himself in a St. Paul jail while awaiting a kidnap trial.

Clyde Barrow, southwestern desperado, slain in police ambush near Black Lake, Louisiana, May 23. Bonnie Parker, was killed with him.

Vernie Miller, northwestern sheriff who turned desperado, was found, his body beaten and stabbed, outside Detroit, but police regarded the death as one of intergang warfare.

Gordon Alcorn, another northwestern criminal, who was a running mate of Miller, was captured and jailed.

The Touhy gang was rounded up, and its leader, Roger, along with three others, went to an Illinois prison for kidnaping John Factor.

The George "Machine Gun" Kelly gang met its fate behind prison bars.

And so it went—desperadoes defying the law, the law paying in death or prison.

Murderer Denounced

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 23 (AP)—Walter Reppin went to Colorado Prison for life today his ears ringing with as sharp a denunciation as ever has been delivered in a Colorado Springs courtroom.

Judge Arthur Cornforth called the 19-year-old Newark, N. J., orphan the "most cold-blooded murderer that ever came into this court" and then denounced Gov Ed C. Johnson for "turning loose 18 murderers and three rapists in 21 months."

The jury that tried Reppin for the murder of Vincent Regan, Colorado College student and taxi driver, had the alternative of giving the Newark youth the death penalty, a life term or confinement in the insane asylum.

For 40 minutes Judge Cornforth denounced Reppin and the pardon and parole of murderers as he formally sentenced the youth.

"Instead of being a nitwit and 'half-baked kid,' as your attorneys claimed, you are one of the most adroit and skillful of criminals," the judge said.

"You and men like you are the yellowest of the yellow. You and your kind are a menace to the country."

"I'm sorry," Reppin muttered as the judge finished.

U. S. Wants Richetti

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—With Charles ("Pretty Boy") Floyd dead, the Department of Justice intensified its efforts to get his associate, Adam Richetti, into federal hands.

Richetti, companion of Floyd on many a foray, is held by authorities at Wellsville, Ohio, and thus far they have refused to turn him over to federal agents to be taken back to Kansas City. Last night, however, Police Chief Fultz, of Wellsville, said Richetti would be surrendered today.

"If we can get Richetti," J. Edgar Hoover, head of the department's division of investigation, said, "we will have accounted for all the trigger men who took part in the Kansas City massacre."

Akron Students Ask Roosevelt Attitude On Drill at College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 23—As another step forward in the campaign against compulsory military training for students at Akron University, a wire has been sent to President Roosevelt by Mr. William Grampp, leader of the movement against the drill, who is himself a student at the college.

The message follows: "We are active in a movement to make military training optional at the University of Akron. What stand do you as Citizen No. 1 of the United States take on the matter? An immediate favorable reply from you will give us renewed ardor in our struggle for student rights."

Mr. Grampp has asked student council at the university to fix a date for a student election on compulsory drill.

Liverpool, England
Have You Heard
Alfred Francis'
Bon Marché Band
Playing in the
French Restaurant?
3:45 to 5:45 p. m.
The Bon Marché
Church and Basnett Streets
Bon Marché (Liverpool) Ltd.

The Season's Loveliest Fabrics at Kendals
KENDALS are always first to introduce a new fabric—Cotton . . Woollen . . . or Silk. Kendals offer for your inspection a magnificent selection of the very latest fabrics in a wonderful variety of colourings.
The spacious Material Departments on the Third Floor are well worth a special visit.
Write for Kendals fortnightly gazette and keep in touch with the Latest —Fashions, Fabrics, Furniture—in fact everything that will make you and your Home Beautiful.
Kendal Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER

Basnett and Houghton Streets Liverpool Royal 4181
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
"The Premier Fashion House of the North of England"

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
First in the Field
3 Non-Reflecting WINDOWS Installed
Biggest of this kind in any store in Great Britain
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE

Tomorrow May be Rain-Day
Carry a 'Kendella'-in Case!
And in case your Umbrella should fail to present pleasures to be damped, let Kendalls make it look like new. Recovered, Re-varnished, Re-wired. Prices rated from 2/6.
Kendall UMBRELLAS
ReCovers Repairs
82 Branches in England & Wales

Scotland offers her best for Christmas and New Year
Delicious Scots SHORTBREAD
In Tartan Tins, 2/, 2/6, 4/, 5/ per tin.
Petticoat Tails Shortbread, 2/, 4/ per tin.
Shortbread Fingers, 2/- per tin.
EXHIBITION CURRANT LOAF
(Gold Medal Award)
In Rounds, 3/, 4/, 5/, 6/, 7/6 and 10/- each, or 1/- per lb.
RICH FRUIT CAKES
(Gold Medal Awards)
Genoa, Paradise, Cherry, at 2/4 per lb.
Dundee, Plum, Cherrypine, at 2/- per lb.
Ginger, Melrose, at 1/6 per lb.
SCOTT-LYON LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, 145 Farry Road
101 Shandwick Place 72 Newington Road
EDINBURGH
and 15 other branches throughout the city.

SWAN PEN
for smooth writing
The smoothness of a "Swan" Pen is proverbial. Whichever nib you choose you will find the same master-touch which makes writing with a "Swan" so delightfully easy.
Of all Stationers and Jewellers. Black or mottled from 15s., or artistic colours from 20/-. "Fyne-Poynt" Pencils to match. "Swan" Pens from 3s.
Illustrated Catalogue Post Free. Mabie Todd & Co., Ltd., Swan House, 133 and 133 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure
For over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous today policy, which makes their name a Bond of Quality wherever found. Their word and value are appreciated. The Irwin guarantee specifies a refund of complete purchase money should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.
Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey. Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

FHW
famous footwear

F. H. W. long ago established a reputation for high quality footwear offered at direct-from-the-factory prices. Today F. H. W. shops are to be found in almost every town of importance. In them you will find footwear buying quicker, easier, and more economical.
F. H. W. boots and shoes are made in all modern styles and in all fittings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Ladies' Shoes 6/11 to 21/- Gentlemen's Shoes 10/11 to 25/- Children's Shoes 1/11½ to 10/11
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
Footwear Manufacturers With Over 560 Shops

Signs Say Senate Democratic Through '38

Election of Southern Senators in 1936 Is Key to Situation

Figures Tell Story

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The accompanying table of candidates for the United States Senate in this most crucial of recent elections in other than presedential years reveals many important and interesting facts.

Taken in conjunction with the 1932 senatorial results, and the almost inevitable results of 1936's southern elections, it shows how the Democratic Party has dominance of the Senate virtually in its hands for at least two years of the next Presidential term. In effect, analysis proves the old political precept that after a landslide election it takes an additional presidential term, and perhaps two, to get Congress reshuffled.

According to the best impartial estimates obtainable in Washington, presented for what they are worth, 24 Democrats seem likely to win among those on the accompanying table; six regulation Republicans alone are confident of reelection; two third-party men are likely to win, and three irregular Republicans.

Proceeding by process of elimination, it is seen that the third-party men are Senators La Follette and Shipstead, although the latter is the more doubtful. The irregulars are Senators Johnson, Frazier, and Cutting. The regulars are Senators Walcott, Townsend, Hale, Vandenberg, Reed and Austin. One or two of these are a bit shaky. The 24 sanguine Democrats are those that are left, although borderline cases among them include Messrs. Minton, Moore, Gerry, and Holt. Most observers, however, anticipate their success.

Now, as holdovers for four years more from the 1932 landslide are 27 Democrats, three regular Republicans and two insurgents. In 1936, through a freak of the calendar, the southern Senators go to the polls, and unless we assume overturns in places like Alabama and Mississippi, at least 12 Democrats will be elected.

The next President would thus be inaugurated in 1937 to find at the very minimum 63 Democratic Senators—holding therefore virtually a two-thirds control of the upper chamber. In addition, in 1936 will be contested seven seats which are now held by Democrats in only slightly doubtful states, and three more in really doubtful states. Out of them, the Democrats are certain to get a vote or two, assuring themselves rule-making power in the Senate.

Not a pleasant prospect for the next President if he should happen to be a Republican. And of the 10 remaining seats to be filled in 1936, five are now held by more-or-less irregulars, and only five are standpat Republicans. In 1938, opportunity would come for a Republican landslide, when the 1932 Senators face their constituents again.

So Those Who Run May Read

State	Republican	Democratic
Arizona	J. E. Thompson	*Henry F. Ashurst‡*
California	*Hiram W. Johnson*	*Hiram W. Johnson*
Connecticut	*Frederic C. Walcott*	Francis T. Maloney†
Delaware	*John G. Townsend Jr.*	Wilbur L. Adams†
Florida	No candidate	*Park Trammell*
Indiana	*Arthur R. Robinson*	Sherman Minton
Maine[1]	*Frederick Hale*	F. Harold Dubord
Maryland[2]	Joseph I. France‡	George L. Radcliffe
Massachusetts	Robert M. Washburn	*David I. Walsh*
Michigan	*Arthur H. Vandenberg*	Frank A. Picard
Minnesota	N. J. Holmberg	Einar Hoidale†
Third Party Nominee:	*Henrik Shipstead*	
Mississippi[3]	No candidate	Theodore G. Bilbo¶
Montana[4] (long term)	George M. Bourquin‡	*Burton K. Wheeler*
(short term)	Scott Leavitt§	James E. Murray
Missouri	*Roscoe C. Patterson*	Harry S. Truman
Nebraska[5]	Robert G. Simmons§	Edward R. Burke†
Nevada	George W. Malone	*Key Pittman*
New Jersey	*Hamilton F. Kean*	A. Harry Moore‖
New Mexico (long term)	*Bronson Cutting*	Dennis Chavez†
(short term)	R. C. Dillon¶	*Carl A. Hatch*
New York	E. Harold Cluett	*Royal S. Copeland*
Third Party Nominee:	Henry Breckenridge	
North Dakota	*Lynn J. Frazier*	Henry Holt
Ohio	*Simeon D. Fess*	A. Victor Donahey¶
Pennsylvania	*David A. Reed*	Joseph F. Guffey
Rhode Island	*Felix Hebert*	Peter G. Gerry‡
Tennessee (long term)	Ben W. Hooper¶	*Kenneth D. McKellar*
(short term)	No candidate	*Nathan L. Bachman*
Texas	U. S. Goen	*Tom Connally*
Utah	Don B. Colton§	*William H. King*
Vermont	*Warren R. Austin*	Fred C. Martin
Virginia	L. C. Page	*Henry F. Byrd*
Washington[6]	Reno Odlin	Lewis B. Schwellenbach
West Virginia	*Henry D. Hatfield*	Rush D. Holt
Wisconsin	John B. Chapple	John M. Callahan
Third Party Nominee:	*Robert M. La Follette*	
Wyoming	Vincent Carter†	*Joseph C. O'Mahoney*

[1]Senator Hale reelected, Sept. 10.
[2]Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough (R) defeated for nomination for Governor.
[3]Senator Hubert D. Stephens (D) defeated for nomination in run-off.
[4]Senator John E. Erickson (D) defeated for nomination in primary.
[5]Senator William H. Thompson (D) retiring voluntarily.
[6]Senator Clarence C. Dill (D) retiring voluntarily.
†Present Representatives.
‡Former Senators.
§Former Representatives.
¶Former Governors.
‖Former Federal Judge.
♭Governor.
Italics: Incumbents.

Arrest Made on Lottery Charge

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Samuel Miller, 59, arrested in connection with an alleged lottery syndicate which was described by police as operating in the United States and Canada on a $100,000,000 basis annually, waived a hearing Oct. 22 and was held in $10,000 bail for grand jury action. Miller was taken into custody on Saturday at his home, in a raid in which police said they seized about 12,000 lottery tickets including many on horse races and football games.

Piccards Soaring Into Stratosphere

(Continued from Page 1)

the airport received from Mrs. Piccard a message saying they were a mile and a half in the air and that "everything is going well."

The wind was expected to drive the huge craft and its human cargo in the general direction of Pittsburgh, Washington and Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Piccard Puts Stress On Thorough Preparation For High Balloon Flights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23—Apparently no more excited than if she were anticipating an automobile trip, Mrs. Jeanette Piccard prepared for the balloon flight.

She will not only be the first woman to pilot a balloon on such a flight, but also the first to ascend into the stratosphere.

Mrs. Piccard, mother of three sons ranging in age from 8 to 14 years, discussed her interest in ballooning in a matter of fact way in an interview at the airport.

"I first became interested through family connections," she said. This was a reference to the European stratosphere flight of Dr. Auguste Piccard, twin brother of Dr. Jean Piccard.

Learned to Pilot Balloon

"I witnessed the beginnings of other stratosphere flights in this country," Mrs. Piccard said, "and as my husband was very much interested in studying the cosmic ray, I decided I would learn how to operate a balloon and be his pilot."

Under the instruction of Mr. Edward J. Hill of Detroit, noted balloonist, she has mastered the art of handling a balloon and is now a competent pilot.

Tall, black haired, with dark, friendly eyes and a winning smile. Mrs. Piccard presents the appearance of a woman thoroughly able to meet and master circumstances which may develop in her skyward venture.

"The success of a flight of this kind depends on thorough preparation," she declared. "There are so many things to be done. In addition to the installation of many scientific instruments we try to foresee every situation which may develop and prepare for it. Naturally this involves a tremendous amount of detail. We have been coming over to the airport about 7 o'clock in the morning and rarely leaving before 7 at night."

Made Protective Bags

Much of the preparation for the flight is the work of Mrs. Piccard's own hands. In the airport hangar, with an apron and rubber gloves as part of her attire, she was holding cloth sacks into which her husband was pouring a white, flaky substance stance.

It developed that this was a chemical which will absorb carbon dioxide produced by breathing in the airtight gondola of the balloon. The sacks of a light porous cloth were made by Mrs. Piccard.

She has also made a pair of bags lined with an insulating vegetable fiber and which she and Dr. Piccard will put on if the temperature in the gondola falls to an uncomfortable degree.

British Airmen Set Record In Winning Race to Australia

(Continued from Page 1)

both at Charleville and Port Darwin to make adjustments to their faulty motors, were the Dutchmen, Mr. K. D. Parmentier and Mr. J. J. Moll, who were in second place. Lost for hours in rainstorms 200 miles northeast of Melbourne, they landed safely at Albury at 1:20 a. m. today (10:20 a. m. E. S. T.).

Mr. H. L. Brook, of England, the tailender in the race, arrived at Athens at 12:02 p. m. today with a broken propeller. He stayed there to await its replacement.

The flight record was the more remarkable because the previous best record for an England-to-Australia flight was more than six days.

Sir Macpherson Robertson, wealthy manufacturer who donated the prizes, and the Lord Mayor of Melbourne were among the first to grasp the hands of the fliers.

When the leaders reached Charleville, 787 miles short of their goal, they were ahead of the second-place Dutchmen by 1300 miles, but they faced a last-minute hurdle on the final leg in a continuation of the mechanical trouble which had beset them toward the end of the flight.

The news of the British leaders' triumphal progress was closely followed, however, by report of the first fatalities in Italy, where Flying Officer H. D. Gilman and his copilot, Mr. J. Y. C. Baines, Englishmen, perished as their flaming plane crashed near Palazza San Gervaisio.

The race course adjoining the landing place was black with crowds. The rooftops of buildings were crowded with other thousands. The enthusiasm of Australians for the winning fliers was heightened by the fact the burly six-foot Flight Lieutenant Scott was well known here, having served three years as a pilot of the Queensland Airways.

In winning in a British plane (De Havilland), the Scott-Black team also defeated Great Britain's premier air couple, Capt. James A. Mollison and Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison, who had a similar machine but lost any chance of winning by being forced to repair their ship at Allahabad, India, where they still were grounded early today.

Mr. John H. Wright and Lieut. John Folando left Baghdad at 10:10 a. m., headed southeast.

Mr. C. J. Melrose, after taking off from Baghdad at 11:04 p. m., Tuesday arrived at Jask and took off again from there at 9:27 a. m. today.

Flight Lieut. G. Shaw arrived at Alepp) at 8:07 a. m., and took off again at 8:43 a. m.

Squadron Leader D. E. Stodart and Mr. K. G. Stodart left Baghdad at 11:02 p. m. yesterday.

Captain Black's first words when he alighted were: "I am fit and have been perfectly fit throughout the flight. The complete lack of sleep except for brief dozes in the cramped cockpit made the flight one of the most trying experiences of my life, but the last quarter of an hour, when we were wondering if the Comet's single engine would carry us to the Flemington Airdrome, made everything worth while.

Turner at Darwin

"Had Parmentier not been following so close on our heels," Flight Lieut. Scott said, "we should have sacrificed several hours overhauling the engine but there was no time for such precautions so we decided to risk it and go ahead."

After giving themselves the luxury of hot baths and shaves, the winning pilots had an informal dinner with Sir Macpherson.

The Stodarts arrived at Karachi at 12:54 p. m. today. Mr. J. D. Hewett and Mr. C. E. Kay of New Zealand arrived at Allahabad at 12:29 p. m.

Back in Port Darwin, the huge Boeing, piloted by Colonel Turner and Mr. Pangborn, awakened the town from its afternoon lethargy. Colonel Turner stepped out of the ship energetically to supervise the overhaul of the engine and seek the suspected trouble with the oil pressure.

Mr. Pangborn said: "We never had a chance of winning with a machine limited to a cruising speed of 180 miles an hour, so we came along steadily without trouble or discomfort. We expected to land at Melbourne Wednesday afternoon."

Scott and Black Shatter All Previous Records For Long Speed Flights

By the Associated Press

A new speed record for long-distance flights was established by Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black today in their spectacular dash from England to Melbourne.

Averaging 176.5 miles an hour flying time, they zoomed their plane along at a speed of 160 miles an hour for the total elapsed time. It took them 70 hours and 25 minutes to fly the hazardous 11,323 miles.

Mr. Wiley Post, during his round-the-world dash in July, 1933, averaged 134 miles an hour for the 15,596-mile flight. He reached Flat, Alaska, 11,767 miles from New York, in 89 hours, 42 minutes, at an average speed of 131 miles an hour.

M. Emil Rossi and M. Paul Codos of France, who in August, 1933, set the straight-line, nonstop distance record of 5653 miles, were in the air for 56 hours, 12 minutes. They averaged 100 miles an hour.

Mr. James J. Mattern, who failed in his attempt to circle the globe by plane in June, 1933, set a speed mark of 154 miles an hour in his flight from New York to Moscow. A distance of 4920 miles.

The previous England-to-Australia record is in sharp contrast to the performance of the Comet. Flight-Lieut. Charles T. P. Ulm in October, 1933, flew from Feltham, England, to Derby, Australia, a distance of 9520 miles, in 6 days, 17 hours and 56 minutes.

His average speed for the elapsed time was only 58 miles an hour, one-third the mark set by Flight Lieutenant Scott and Captain Black.

The Englishmen in their flight halfway around the globe could have crossed the American continent five times in less than three days.

Kingsford-Smith at Suva In Transpacific Flight

SUVA, Fiji Islands, Oct. 23 (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian airman, planned today to depart at 9 a. m. tomorrow on a 22-hour flight direct to Honolulu.

Conditions were favorable for the 3197-mile flight. Sir Charles said his motor is in perfect condition and the wireless had been thoroughly tested.

Wool Decrease Foreseen

Estimates of veteran dealers were that less wool would be shorn in west Texas this fall than ever in the history of the industry.

Scott's Log

By the Associated Press

HERE is the log of the flight of C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Black, winners in the 11,323-mile London-to-Melbourne air derby. (All times are Greenwich mean, five hours faster than Eastern Standard time.)

Saturday, 6:30 a. m.—Left Mildenhall airdrome.
8:10 p. m.—Left Kirkuk after short halt to get gas.
9 p. m.—Arrived Baghdad.
9:33 p. m.—Left Baghdad.
Sunday, 9:15 a. m.—Arrived Allahabad.
10:15 a. m.—Left Allahabad.
10:23 p. m.—Arrived Singapore.
11:42 p. m.—Left Singapore.
Monday, 11:08 a. m.—Arrived Darwin.
1:55 p. m.—Left Darwin.
10:40 p. m.—Arrived Charleville.
Tuesday, 1 a. m.—Left Charleville.
5:34 a. m.—Arrived Melbourne.

Ford Takes 125 Pupils To See Balloon Ascend

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (AP)—One hundred and twenty-five children today had Henry Ford to thank for a personally conducted tour to the Piccard stratosphere balloon ascension.

The automobile manufacturer, who has shown a keen interest in the preparations of Prof. and Mrs. Jean Piccard and who allowed them the use of Ford Airport for their flight, brought the children to the field shortly after 3 a. m., when the inflation of the balloon was three-quarters complete.

The children were students in the school in Mr. Ford's Greenfield Village, the early American community which adjoins the airport. Mr. Ford left his private automobile at the airport gates to drive to the site of the inflation operations in one of the buses carrying the children.

Library Pattern of New Times Woven at Memphis Conference

Emphasis Placed on Activity as Social Institution Instead of Mere Supplier of Books—Planning on Local and State Lines Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23—The library as a social institution as well as a literary one, was discussed here last week at the first joint meeting of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, which was attended by 448 librarians from 16 southern states. The meeting, which continued from Wednesday until Saturday, was also known as a regional conference of the American Library Association. The general theme chosen for consideration was "New Library Patterns for the New Times."

Notable speakers from outside the library presented a background of the "New Times" in which the world of today is living. Prominent librarians outlined the "New Library Patterns" which are being designed to fit those times.

The conference opened on Wednesday evening with an address by Mr. Charles H. Compton, president of the American Library Association, who spoke on "Putting Our National Plan to Work." This National Plan for Libraries was one approved by the American Library Association at its meeting in June and Mr. Compton emphasized first the provision relating to personnel. Among other recommendations in the plan was federal aid for libraries.

Dr. Rupert B. Vance of the University of North Carolina in his address on "Regional Planning and Social Trends in the South" stated that "social planning has by degrees invaded the sanctuary once hallowed by the spirit of social resignation."

Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, said that the TVA is one phase of the New Deal, and the New Deal is an attempt to divert America from the path of exploitation of the many and of the extreme welfare of the few. He emphasized that the library is one of the public agencies which contribute to "the quality of personal character, of social purpose and of understanding of our problems."

Louise Leonard McLaren of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, Arnold, Md., gave an illuminating talk on "Workers' Education" as a phase of adult education. The particular aim is to train workers to think clearly about their own economic and social problems, and in this the libraries can serve by giving the worker the books for his study.

Thursday evening was given over to discussion of the problems of various sections of library work, such as Public Libraries, College and Reference, Catalogue, School Libraries and Children's Libraries. The feature of the Public Libraries meeting was a panel discussion on "Are Public Libraries Realizing Their Opportunities as Agencies of Adult Education?" Opinion was divided as to whether the library should be a passive or an active agency in the field of adult education.

Friday's program dealt with the subject of "State Library Planning" with speakers presenting the past, present and future objectives in such planning.

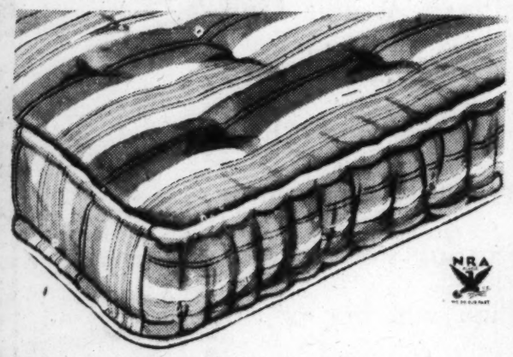
The book dinner on Friday evening was the literary as well as the social occasion of the conference. The best of the current literature was passed in review by six speakers from the two associations before an audience of over 300.

Only 7 more shopping days left in our October Sale of

"Red Cross" Innerspring Mattresses

Custom-built for Stearns

$19.75



This is the best mattress that "Red Cross" has ever manufactured to sell at this price. It has been made expressly for Stearns, and in every way measures up to Stearns' rigid standards of quality and workmanship.

- Its spring unit is made of the finest grade premiere tempered steel wire, to assure resiliency and comfort.
- Its coils are knotted at both ends, to prevent loose ends working up through the mattress-padding.
- It has an all-metal unit, helical-assembled.
- It has an Agave pad placed next to the coils which acts as an insulator.
- There are hundreds of layers of soft white fluffy cotton felt, and extra layers of felt in the center.
- The ticking is a heavy 6-ounce woven stripe cotton.
- The mattress has taped, hand-rolled edges, adjustable lace tufting, and handles to facilitate turning.

In this same special offer: Box Springs Custom-Built to Match, $19.75. Orders taken on the third floor. Single, double and three-quarter sizes.

Sale Ends at 5:30, Wednesday, Oct. 31

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored

LONG DISTANCE MOVING
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 58 Years

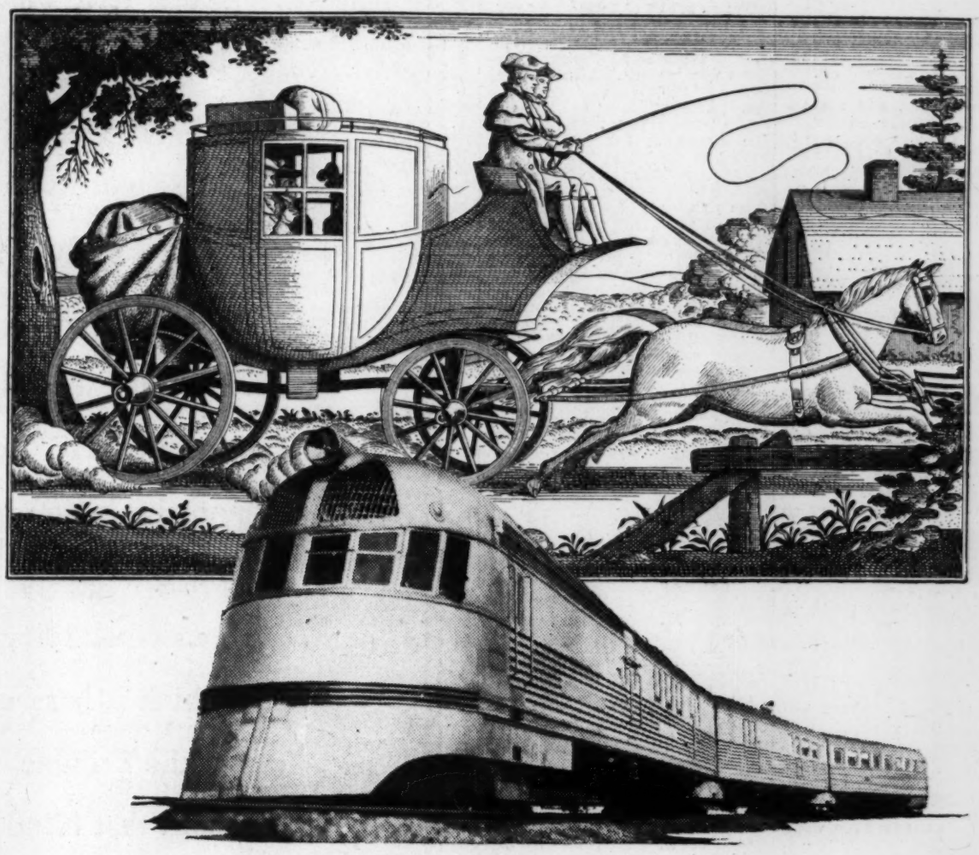
DRIVING A TERRAPLANE?

Just one thing to do this Winter to protect your Terraplane from both freeze-up and rust. Put in Eveready Prestone. Read its most important advantages: No "freeze-ups." No boiling away, no odor, no damage to car finish.

Your dealer has a chart showing how little it costs with Eveready Prestone to have all-Winter protection—for your Terraplane, and for other makes as well.

Terraplane and all car makers approve Eveready Prestone. Guaranteed by National Carbon Company, Inc., to provide all-Winter, two-way protection against both freeze-up and rust.

Based on a twenty-year average, freezing weather reaches Boston about October 19th. PLAY SAFE THIS WINTER! Put Eveready Prestone in TODAY.



From 18*th* Century Stagecoaches To Stream-Line Trains

THIS bank has witnessed sweeping changes in transportation in its century and a half of existence. In 1784 the first through stagecoach service to New York inaugurated its tedious six-day service over bumpy cart ways. Ten years later, under pressure for greater speed, an extra fare "limited" coach rattled a breakneck passage over the same route in three and one-half days.

Today your air-conditioned Pullman will deliver you in less than five hours at Grand Central Terminal or you may wing your way over in half the time.

American business history has proved that survival and progress are achieved only by those who are prepared to adjust themselves to changing conditions. An ally of great importance to the present and future prosperity of your business is a *strong, alert, resourceful* bank.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON
150*th Anniversary*
1784 * 1934

You are cordially invited to visit the 150th Anniversary Exhibition at our Head Office, 67 Milk Street.
Here, in rooms designed and furnished in the manner of 1784, are portraits, documents, autographs, furniture and silver, identified with men who established the bank and, for the most part, loaned for this exhibition by their present-day descendants.

Bait for Pennsylvania's Voters

Californians Also Reassured

Youth of Army in the Saddle

Roosevelt's Support of Private Relief Aids Move to Satisfy Business—Jobs Cost More Than Federal Dole-Books for White House

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — The game of getting White House support for this or that local project, a near relative to the "Santa Claus vote" method of benefiting by New Deal spending, has turned into an intensive drive this week, in anticipation of the elections two weeks away.

With this development, there is no longer any concealment of the way in which federal expenditure is being used as a campaign argument. Hitherto, various leaders of the New Deal administrations have tried, or claimed, to keep politics out of their spending, but they have now gone down under a lid of clamorous candidates.

* * *

White House Admission: The White House was the last stronghold to fall. Late yesterday, after Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic candidate for the Senate from Pennsylvania, and George H. Earle, 3rd, candidate for Governor, had lunched with the President, and before they returned for a dinner engagement, they gave out an ambitious statement of what the New Deal was going to do for Pennsylvania. Today Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, confirmed their claims. And so the voters of Pensylvania are to be told that the New Deal, through the Natural Resources Board, will:

Make a survey and prepare plans for developing waterways on both the Upper Ohio and Deleware rivers, which lie in Pennsylvania.

Make a study of the decline in the use of coal, and means to increase its consumption.

Make a third study of rural electrification in Pennsylvania and its relation to hydroelectrical development of the St. Lawrence River.

Now these three projects have laudable civic aims, and are admittedly close to the President's heart. But it was very opportune to have them announced by Pennsylvania candidates, just as in Maine it was opportune to announce revival of the Quoddy Bay tides project a few days before election.

* * *

California Appeals

Somewhat similar tactics were repeated today when George Creel, California Democratic leader, called on the President and called his attention to irrigation and water resources needs for development in the central valley of California. He, too, announced on departure that the President would request the National Resources Board to send engineers there to make a preliminary survey.

Whether Mr. Creel will support Upton Sinclair in his sensational candidacy for Governor—a question which has revived again as the Administration's apprehensions about the Sinclair campaign redouble—will turn upon Mr. Sinclair's own adherence to the State Democratic platform. Mr. Creel said today, "If he is standing on that platform I will support him. I won't know until I get back to California. I am leaving for home tonight."

* * *

Happy Days in the Army: Not since World War days has there been such rejoicing throughout the ranks of younger army officers. Today 101 of these youngsters received promotions bringing to a grand total of 600 the number who have been moved up a grade within the last two weeks alone. Never before in army history—except during war time—have there been so many promotions in such a short time.

Of course there is another side to the story. The promotions are the second visible effect of installation in the army of the selective system of advancement which has been in vogue in the navy for years. The first effect of the new system was the retirement of large numbers of higher officers for disability and other causes. Some 600 colonels, majors and captains have had to step aside and make way for the youngsters.

Those favoring the change predict it will result in vastly improved army morale and efficiency. Under the old rigid seniority system, it is contended there was no incentive to efficiency and exceptional endeavor. Promotion was sure whether one worked or not. In addition, the large number of emergency war-time officers staying in the service had caused a "hump" which for years has stood between the younger post-war officers and promotion.

That the younger officers will work harder there can be little doubt. But what of the older men with experience who are now pushed aside?

* * *

Roosevelt Relief: President Roosevelt has again indorsed private relief and issued a call to the country to contribute as it has in the past to private charity. Speaking from the White House, he participated for the second time at the annual Mobilization for Human Needs inaugurated by his predecessor, Mr. Herbert Hoover. The mobilization is under the direction of Mr. Newton D. Baker, who spoke from Cleveland on the same program.

Both the President and Mr. Baker stressed the need and the social desirability of private participation in the relief of distress and in rehabilitation work. The President asserted that the Government's relief program "proceeds very clearly on the assumption that the total amount of relief of human needs, heretofore borne by private organizations, will continue in the future at least at the same pace and in the same amount as in the past."

Indorsement in such strong language of the private relief fundamental was accepted as another move in the President's general campaign to relieve business of excessive concern as to the future of government credit. He is known to be concerned by the appalling extent of the existing relief burden on the Government and to be seeking some method of reducing it. His remarks might indicate a tendency to turn back to private charity as the best method of meeting distress.

* * *

Work vs. Dole: There isn't going to be any such extensive work relief program this winter as there was last because President Roosevelt doesn't want to spend so much money.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, has told the President many times that it is better to give a man a job than a dole, but it costs the taxpayer considerably more. Only about 1,800,000 out of the 4,000,000 heads of families on the relief rolls are working daily on Government projects. They receive about $10 a week compared with an average of $5.60 a week paid in direct relief to those who only work part time or not at all.

If it doesn't adopt any such work relief program as the CWA this winter, the relief administration will have enough money to last until March 1, it is estimated. If the money is to last, the ratio of persons working and those receiving cash benefits must remain virtually unchanged.

* * *

White House Books: It is doubtful whether the President of the United States gets any time even to scan the book shelves that line the upstairs hall of the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt admits that most of her reading at present is confined to official reports.

But in behalf of future Presidents and the families and in behalf of White House guests, the Roosevelts extended thanks to a group of authors who presented 200 new books to the White House library from the American Booksellers' Association.

The books were intended to bring the library of 500 volumes presented to the White House in 1930 up to date. They were chosen by a distinguished committee of judges from thousands of books published between April, 1930, and April, 1934. Twenty-three books that will interest "Sistie," "Buzzie" and their young guests were included. Sixty-one novels are included, 11 mystery stories, 33 biographies, 15 books of history, 11 of travel and adventure, 24 of poetry, art and drama, nine of natural science, eight of economics and current events, and five miscellaneous titles. Each contains the special bookplate designed by D. P. Updike, Boston typographer.

The committee which lunched at the White House after the presentation included Hervey Allen, author of "Anthony Adverse"; Mrs. Pearl Buck, author of "The Good Earth"; Frederick Lewis Allen, author of "Only Yesterday"; Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the Publishers' Weekly; W. W. Norton, president of the National Association of Book Publishers, and E. S. McCawley, president of the American Booksellers' Association.

Insull Is Anxious To Tell His Story On Witness Stand

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Mr. Samuel Insull, Chicago utilities executive now on trial for alleged mail fraud computed at $100,000,000 by the prosecution, "wants a chance to talk," his secretary, Mr. Howard Ketting, said today.

"He's anxious to testify," Mr. Ketting declared. "His attorney tells him he doesn't have to take the stand, but Mr. Insull will insist on it."

Whatever the strategy decided upon by Mr. Insull's attorney, Mr. Floyd E. Thompson, chief of the eight lawyers around the mail fraud trial defense table, Mr. Insull's answer to the charges will be made public in writing, possibly before the long hearing ends. Mr. Ketting said the 74-year-old utility man had finished the memoirs he began when he was returned last summer from Turkey to stand trial.

"He says in them that he doesn't know what these charges are all about," said Mr. Ketting, a heavy-set young man who combines the jobs of secretary, bodyguard and press agent. "They will be published in a magazine, probably around the first of the year. The movies are dickering for them, too."

Mrs. Robinson's Trial In Stoll Kidnaping Due to Open Oct. 29

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Robinson entered a formal plea off not guilty today to the kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, and tentative plans were made to try her in Federal Court here Oct. 29.

The federal district courtroom was crowded. Many women were among the spectators. The United States Attorney, Mr. Thomas J. Sparks, told the court he would like to start the trial on that date if he could bring Thomas H. Robinson Sr. here from Nashville, Tenn., to try him at the same time, without waiting for capture of the younger Robinson, now a widely sought fugitive.

"I am in sympathy with Mr. Sparks in having as quick a trial as possible," said Mr. Clem W. Huggins, the woman's counsel.

Mrs. Robinson who returned to Louisville with Mrs. Stoll after she had been released on payment of $50,000 ransom, showed less of a downcast air after arrival in court today. When Judge Charles I. Dawson called her name she walked up to the bar and replied in a faint voice "not guilty."

There are two sides

A strong and capable opposition is vital to any country's political health. It is, as the men who formed this nation realized, one of the safeguards of a true democracy. The Herald Tribune has often found itself among the opposition. It has been in opposition to Republican administrations on certain questions. Today it is in sharp disagreement with many of the policies of the present administration.

Its opposition today is not based on the fact that the Herald Tribune is an independent Republican newspaper, but on the belief that certain vital principles of American government are being disregarded and flouted. Its own principles, to which it has held fast since the founding of the Tribune by Horace Greeley in 1841, hold that blind allegiance to any government or any party is the road away from democracy, toward dictatorship.

You may or may not be in agreement with the principles which the Herald Tribune upholds on its editorial page. You should know, however, what is being said and written on both sides of public questions if you are to have a true understanding of what is happening.

You will find among the Herald Tribune's featured writers men who are opposed to its own editorial policies. In its news columns you will find a complete and unbiased record of events, for you to sift and from which you may draw your own conclusions. The Herald Tribune is a complete newspaper, performing all the functions of a newspaper. It strives to present to its readers all the news and every angle of editorial opinion.

Of course this is not the only reason why so many thousands of families read the Herald Tribune. Its ten well-edited Sunday sections include comics, gravure, drama, a book review and a complete magazine in color. Among its weekday features are Mark Sullivan, Walter Lippmann, The Conning Tower, H. T. Webster's cartoon, "Mr. and Mrs." and others.

Try the Herald Tribune for a month. You will find it interesting and exciting fare. You will find that, whether or not you agree with it editorially, you will like it as a newspaper.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

Your newsdealer can supply you if you live near New York. If not, send us this coupon and the Herald Tribune will be sent you by mail.

RATES (by mail U. S. only)
Weekday and Sunday
1 month . . $1.25
1 year . . 15.00
Sunday Only
1 month . . .50
1 year . . 5.00

Circulation Department, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
230 West 41st Street, New York, N. Y.
Please send me the New York Herald Tribune
☐ Weekday and Sunday ☐ Sunday only
for ☐ 1 month ☐ 1 year I enclose $.....
Name.....
Address.....
.....
C. S. M. 10-22

The William Morris Centenary

THE tribute being paid to William Morris on this anniversary year, which marks the centennial of his birth, is to the great Master Printer, designer of beautiful books at the Kelmscott Press, rather than to any other phase of his extraordinary life. Except for his services to the printed book, the date would undoubtedly pass by unnoticed, yet in several other lines of endeavor Morris demonstrated great ability. No other one of them, however, satisfied him long enough to invite pursuit to its logical conclusion. William Morris spent his life searching for Beauty, and in striving to make those around him realize the importance of making Beauty a part of their lives. After using every medium he could think of to convey this idea, Morris at last found the vehicle in the printing press, but not until he was nearly sixty years of age.

William Morris was left his own master just before he attained his majority. His income was sufficient to gratify his every desire, yet the youth felt an impelling urge to express some message as yet undefined through some medium as yet undiscovered. He completed his education at Oxford in a desultory fashion, always claiming that the great return that came to him from his college career was his friendship with Edward Burne-Jones, and maintaining that his real education began after his "schooling" was at an end.

At first young Morris made up his mind to enter the Church, but during his second year at Oxford he chanced to make a vacation trip through the cathedral cities of northern France. After leaving Oxford he repeated this experience, with the result that he became so thoroughly impregnated with the Gothic influence that he decided to take up architecture as a profession. With this in mind, he became articled to George Edmund Street," a famous architect of his period, but here he failed to find the response he sought. Architect Street expected his youthful apprentice to assist him in designing English mansions or public buildings; what Morris wanted to do was to reform English taste, forcing people to furnish and decorate their homes with things beautiful instead of ugly.

* * *

WHILE HE STILL remained in the unsympathetic atmosphere these diverging ideas produced, Morris wrote poetry to give expression to thoughts which his hand was not permitted to convey in architectural form. His "Defence of Guenevere" was published in 1858, when the poet was but twenty-four years of age, and within the next decade, having abandoned architecture as hopeless, he devoted himself to the Muse, winning a definite place as a poetic writer of distinction. His "Life and Death of Jason" was received with unqualified approval, yet to Morris himself his "Sigurd the Volsung," published later, always stood as his greatest literary work. "This is the Great Story of the North," he wrote, "which should be to all our race what the Tale of Troy was to the Greeks."

By 1878 Morris discarded poetry as his vehicle toward Beauty, and became reformer. At that time he believed himself to be a Socialist. In 1884 he founded the Socialist League, and it took him six years to discover that a large number of his members were anarchists. Anarchy did not fit into Morris's picture of reforming society, so he promptly withdrew, returned to his writing, but still seeking that elusive vehicle which experiments in nineteen different crafts had failed to disclose.

The late Sir Emery Walker was the direct influence which led William Morris into the realm of the Book, where at last he found that which he sought. Walker was not only a practical printer, but was saturated with the history and precedent of the art of printing from the early beginnings. His acquaintance with Morris began at the Chiswick Press, where the author was undertaking to direct the typographical appearance of his "House of the Wolfings," just then (1888) going through the press. Sympathizing with Morris's ideals, but fully conscious of his impracticability, Walker guided him to select a special face of type, cut fifty years before as an experiment and then discarded. When the volume appeared in this dress the author was most enthusiastic, and declared that it was "the best looking book issued since the seventeenth century."

* * *

IT WAS an easy step from this enthusiasm for Morris to determine to design a type of his own which should express his ideals. His new enthusiasm also led him to add to his collection of early printed volumes, and, under Walker's guidance, to study them with greater understanding. To his great joy he discovered that the fifteenth-century printers secured real beauty in their printed volumes through the simple method of splendidly designed Roman type, free from decoration, but carefully arranged and artistically placed upon the paper leaf. As a result of all this, Morris's "Golden" type came into existence, thus called because the designer planned to use this face first in Caxton's translation of the "Golden Legend." As a matter of fact, through an accident, this original plan had to be discarded, and the first volume to appear in the Golden type was Morris's own "Story of the Glittering Plain."

Enthusiastic over his early experiments in producing something which, beautiful in itself, was of such a nature that it could be spread broadcast and assert its influence in preaching the sermon of Beauty, Morris now felt impelled to gratify his ever-present yearning for Gothic in another face of type. This was the origin of the famous "Troy" design, which, in reduced form, was called the "Chaucer" type, and was used in the famous Kelmscott edition of Chaucer.

The gates were now wide open for Morris, but in order to control the use of his new vehicle he must have a press of his own. Thus the Kelmscott Press came into existence, with William Morris as master, and Emery Walker as practical guide and mentor. Now that the types were provided for, there were initial letters, border designs, decorations, ornaments, to be planned out and designed, and Morris found himself distinctly in his element. The individual volumes produced at the Kelmscott Press are important examples of the printer's art, but of course the great work was the Kelmscott "Chaucer," which absorbed the last years of Morris's life, and was completed only five months before his death. Morris had secured the coöperation of Burne-Jones as illustrator, and these two great artists combined to express their message of Beauty, each in his own medium.

* * *

THE STORY of the making of the Kelmscott "Chaucer" is an epic in itself, filled as it was with discouragements as well as triumphs. Morris felt his own strength weakening, and he feared lest he might not live to see the completion of his great work. Such delays as the Easter holidays caused him the utmost annoyance. "Four mouldy Sundays in a mouldy row," he writes in his diary; "the press shut, and Chaucer at a standstill."

William Morris was as striking and unusual in his personal appearance as his method of work. During those last years at Hammersmith he made a practice of wearing blue shirts, and unconventional, loose clothes, which with his ruddy complexion, gave him the appearance more of a seafaring man than of an artist. During all this time he was engaged in countless manual efforts outside the Kelmscott Press as an outlet for his tremendous physical energy. In his bedroom, for instance, was a loom, at which he worked sometimes for eight or nine hours in a single day. Even while he dyed his own wool he continued to write poetry, turning from one art to another, constantly striving to secure from each craft or art the expression of an ideal not found in the technique of the others. Through his poems he created atmosphere; through his work in textiles he satisfied his demand for color and physical expression.

This was the William Morris whose centenary we celebrate. His life was a veritable Odyssey, filled with contradictions yet constant in its journey toward his predetermined goal of Beauty. The tangible expressions of his life work are important exhibits, but his greatest contribution, and that for which we justly honor him, is the enormous influence he exerted through his life and work upon those who followed him.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAM MORRIS

Hungering After Righteousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN consciousness there has ever been a groping toward a higher sense of life than the mortal. Fasting from certain material foods may be an attempt to subordinate the material desires and will in order to lift thought into a more spiritual discernment of life. Jesus of Nazareth, however, in his fast of forty days and nights in the wilderness, proved that the way of spiritual understanding lies not in abstaining from material food, but rather in seeking first and earnestly for Spirit, for the truth that sustains spiritual man. His words, "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," indicated his acknowledgment of the truth which sustains spiritually until the human, with its belief of material needs, is finally lost in absolute spiritual consciousness.

Although aware of the human need, Jesus continually importuned his followers to seek, rather, the spiritual food or truth, assuring them of the life-giving and satisfying effect of partaking of spiritual manna. Knowing this, we better understand the significance of the fourth beatitude in his Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." According to a dictionary righteousness and godliness are synonymous terms, hence to "hunger and thirst after righteousness" is earnestly to desire to be filled with Godlike qualities. Christian Science is enabling us to reach the fulfillment of this desire.

Through this revelation we find that the spiritual man of God's creating is eternally righteous and Godlike, being made in God's own image and likeness and for the purpose of expressing His nature and being. Entirely dependent upon God for his very being, man is God-sustained and maintained in the life that is perfect and eternal. Material food has nothing to do with the life of the spiritual man. "The fact is, food does not affect the absolute Life of man, and this becomes self-evident, when we learn that God is our Life." So writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 388 of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She continues: "It would be foolish to venture beyond our present understanding, foolish to stop eating until we gain perfection and a clear comprehension of the living Spirit. In that perfect day of understanding, we shall neither eat to live nor live to eat."

The one who hungers and thirsts after righteousness, who not only desires but strives to know God, placing that desire before all other desires, is blessed by having his consciousness filled with an understanding of Truth, and with the peace and joy of man's true being. He learns that the man of God's creating is ever filled with the joys of Spirit, which he constantly reflects. He knows no unsupplied cravings, for his needs are continuously supplied by infinite Love. On the other hand, the one who places the desires of the flesh before the desire for spiritual righteousness is cultivating the false appetites for sensuous pleasures, which, being ever fleeting, can never satisfy. The seeming stimulating or soothing effects of alcoholic beverages or tobacco leave only an unsatisfied craving; they neither satisfy consciousness nor nourish the human body; they leave one not filled, but empty. Striving to satisfy these material cravings forms depraved appetites that sooner or later master one's normal desires, over which the human will then has little or no control. But to all Christian Science holds forth the torchlight of assurance; and an earnest desire for spiritual righteousness opens the door of understanding to the revelation of true existence, wherein the weary searcher finds in God and his real being true peace and enduring happiness.

The healing effect of hungering and thirsting after righteousness was experienced by a young man who was addicted to the smoking and drinking habit. Having learned something of God through Christian Science and becoming convinced that a knowledge of God would help his wife, who was then in need of healing, he read to her from the Christian Science textbook. Although he did not succeed in interesting her, he found, after a few days, that he had forgotten to smoke, and that the appetite for both tobacco and liquor had left him. The peace and joy of Truth had filled his consciousness, displacing the false desire for these material pleasures.

Not only do harmful desires disappear, but a normal sense of human well-being and supply, as well as spiritual good, fills the consciousness of him who seeks and finds his life in God. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 530): "The earth, at God's command, brings forth food for man's use. Knowing this, Jesus once said, 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink,'—presuming not on the prerogative of his creator, but recognizing God, the Father and Mother of all, as able to feed and clothe man as He doth the lilies." Is not this spiritual knowing the true means of supply, and the silencer of all fears of lack?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Figureheads of the Past

A FEW years ago, at the northern end of Vauxhall Bridge, in London, stood a ship-breaking wharf, and the premises were usually surmounted by the vast and somewhat alarming figureheads from defunct ships. Some of these wooden giants still remain there, staring with unseeing eyes onto a modern world in which they take no part. No more will they breast the waves and bravely lead their ships across the ocean, their wooden faces crackling and blistering in tropical suns or plunging with imperturbable calm into icy seas.

In the past, figureheads were as much a part of a ship as knobs are of a bedpost or curtains of a window. A ship without a figurehead was inconceivable: she was unfinished. The *Revenge* had a rampant lion at her prow, and the last of the clippers, the *Cutty Sark*, still preserves her original figurehead of Nannie, the beautiful witch of Burns' poem *Tam o' Shanter*. In the seventeenth century figureheads were works of art; the most skillful woodcarvers of the day were commissioned to execute the work. Grinling Gibbons took such craft so seriously that much of his finest work went into the figureheads of the men-of-war of his time. Some figureheads were dull affairs, others were amusing; still others were dignified and often (though not always) beautiful. The favorite form of figurehead was the effigy of a woman—usually a Venus, a nymph, or an Amazon, though sometimes of a lady less romantic, such as the wife of a captain, a plump little body in Early Victorian dress. Such homely little ladies could be seen adorning the bluff bows of North Country collier brigs, and to the captains they were, no doubt, romantic figures indeed.

There was an American clipper captain who, while superintending the building of his ship, gave instructions that the figurehead, which took the form of a woman, should have her hair and draperies hanging still without any suggestion of being blown backward, because, as he put it, "I don't want my ship to look as if the wind is always dead ahead." . . .

On some ships the figureheads could be quickly unshipped when danger threatened. On the old men-of-war it was the usual thing to unscrew the projecting and more vulnerable parts of a figurehead, such as the arms, before going into battle. The figureheads of deep-water ships were invariably painted a pure white; only the coasters, such as the collier Geordies, were permitted by an unwritten code to have their figureheads painted in whatever colors took their captains' fancy.

But all this sort of thing has passed away, or nearly so. I suspect that a modern shipbuilder considers figureheads as something a little childish and beneath his notice. The picturesque ships have gone, just as the picturesque seamen have gone. A modern fo'c'sle crowd—what is left of the tribe—look a drab company in their nondescript clothes. There is none of the tarpaulin hat, checkered or red shirt, and pea-jacket nonsense in the modern sailor. Nowadays he comes aboard in a straw, bowler, or felt hat, and the ordinary dull landsman's clothes; and if you saw him ashore you would not know him for a sailor. The pride in the profession has gone because, at least for the foremast hand, it is not the profession it once was.—From "Sea-Lore," by STANLEY ROGERS, (New York: Crowell.)

Anglo-Saxon Month Names

WE HAVE lost something in discarding the Anglo-Saxon names for the months in favour of the classical style. It was ridiculous to borrow the name February from our Roman conquerors, because they chose to celebrate their Februa, Lupercalia or purifying festivals, in that month; there was some sense in the Saxon name Sol mōnath, mire month, which, like many of the other month-names, gives us a glimpse of England as it was when the earliest ploughs had just begun to scratch its surface. The mire month—just as the old Dutch used to call it Sprokkel-maand, the thaw month, when the earth softens after the winter cold.

The Saxons had their purifying season also in the old pagan days, but it was September, which they called Hālig mōnath, which is quite as sensible as our servile compliance with the Roman calendar in calling it the seventh month, whereas it is the ninth in our year. Then what a finely descriptive title they gave to March—Hrēth mōnath, the fierce month. As for the other months, December was Se ærra Geōla, the former Yule, as January was Se æftera Geōla, the latter Yule; April was Eāster mōnath, taking its name, according to Bede, from Eostre, a Teutonic deity of Spring. It is curious that neither Easter nor Lent derive their names from Christian sources. Lent is the old English name for Spring, from the Anglo-Saxon lencten. May was Thrimylce, because the cows might then be milked thrice a day. June and July were Se ærra and Se æftera Litha, the earlier and the later warmth; August was Wēod mōnath, the weed month; October was Winterfylleth, probably the winter fall; and November Blōt mōnath or blood month, from the slaying of beasts.

If the native names for days of the week have worn so well in use, what cause had our people to distrust those for the months? The Quakers might surely have adopted them when they refused to use the pagan names in our calendar, and decreed that the months should be reckoned as First, Second, Third, and so on.—Sir Herbert Maxwell in "Memories of the Months," First Series. (London: Maclehose.)

On the High Terrace

ON THE high terrace, set in grassy lawns,
The cork trees stand,
Tall, slender, swaying in the wind,
With graceful leaves, fern-like.
And now, cascades of pure white blossoms
Drip from every twig,
Filling the air around with fragrance
Delicate and sweet.

The flowers drift down upon the lawn,
Like little stars they gleam among the grass.

AMY FOWLER.

Nach der Gerechtigkeit hungern

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS menschliche Bewußtsein hat von jeher nach einem höheren als dem sterblichen Sinn vom Leben getrachtet. Sich gewisser materieller Speisen enthalten mag ein Versuch sein, materielles Wünschen und Wollen zu unterdrücken, um das Denken zu einer geistigeren Erkenntnis des Lebens zu erheben. Jesus von Nazareth bewies jedoch, als er in der Wüste 40 Tage und 40 Nächte fastete, daß nicht Sichenthalten von materieller Nahrung zu geistigem Verständnis führt, sondern hingebungsvolles und aufrichtige Trachten nach dem Geist, nach der Wahrheit, die den geistigen Menschen erhält. Seine Worte: „Es steht geschrieben: ‚Der Mensch lebt nicht vom Brot allein, sondern von einem jeglichen Wort, das durch den Mund Gottes geht", lassen erkennen, daß er die Wahrheit anerkannte, die geistig erhält, bis sich das Menschliche mit seinem Glauben an materielle Bedürfnisse schließlich in das unbedingte geistige Bewußtsein auflöst.

Obgleich Jesus die menschliche Not kannte, forderte er seine Nachfolger beständig dringend auf, lieber die geistige Nahrung, die Wahrheit, zu suchen, und versicherte sie der lebenspendenden und befriedigenden Wirkung der Teilnahme an geistigem Manna. Wenn wir dies wissen, verstehen wir die Bedeutung der vierten Seligpreisung in der Bergpredigt besser: „Selig sind, die da hungert und dürstet nach der Gerechtigkeit; denn sie sollen satt werden". Nach einem Wörterbuch sind Gerechtigkeit und Gottseligkeit sinnverwandte Ausdrücke. „Nach der Gerechtigkeit hungern und dürsten", heißt daher das aufrichtige Verlangen haben, von gottähnlichen Eigenschaften erfüllt zu sein. Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt uns, die Erfüllung dieses Verlangens zu erreichen.

Durch diese Offenbarung finden wir, daß der von Gott geschaffene geistige Mensch ewig gerecht und gottähnlich ist, da er in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis und zu dem Zweck erschaffen ist, Gottes Wesen und Sein auszudrücken. Da der Mensch hinsichtlich seines wahren Seins vollständig von Gott abhängig ist, wird er in dem Leben, das vollkommen und ewig ist, von Gott gestützt und erhalten. Materielle Nahrung hat mit dem Leben des geistigen Menschen nichts zu tun. „Es ist Tatsache, daß Speise das absolute Leben des Menschen nicht beeinflußt, und dies wird augenfällig, wenn wir einsehen, daß Gott unser Leben ist", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, auf Seite 388 im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Und sie fährt fort: „Es wäre töricht, uns über unser gegenwärtiges Verständnis hinauszuwagen, töricht, nichts mehr zu essen, ehe wir die Vollkommenheit und ein klares Verständnis von dem lebendigen Geist erlangt haben. An jenem vollkommenen Tage des Verständnisses werden wir weder essen, um zu leben, noch leben, um zu essen".

Wer nach der Gerechtigkeit hungert und dürstet, wer nicht bloß das Verlangen hat, sondern sich bemüht, Gott zu erkennen, und dieses Verlangen allen anderen Wünschen voranstellt, wird dadurch gesegnet, daß das Verständnis der Wahrheit und der Friede und die Freude des wahren Seins des Menschen sein Bewußtsein erfüllen. Er lernt verstehen, daß der von Gott geschaffene Mensch immerdar von den Freuden des Geistes, den er beständig widerspiegelt, erfüllt ist. Er kennt keine ungestillten Begierden; denn die unendliche Liebe befriedigt unaufhörlich seine Bedürfnisse. Wer dagegen die Wünsche des Fleisches dem Verlangen nach geistiger Gerechtigkeit voranstellt, pflegt die falschen Gelüste nach sinnlichen Genüssen, die immerdar flüchtig sind und daher nie befriedigen können. Die scheinbar anregenden oder beruhigenden Wirkungen geistiger Getränke oder des Tabaks hinterlassen nur ein unbefriedigtes Verlangen. Sie befriedigen weder das Bewußtsein, noch nähren sie den menschlichen Körper; sie lassen einen nicht gesättigt, sondern leer. Das Bemühen, diese materiellen Begierden zu befriedigen, erzeugt verderbte Gelüste, die früher oder später des Menschen rechtmäßige Wünsche, über die der menschliche Wille dann wenig oder keine Herrschaft mehr hat, meistern. Aber allen hält die Christliche Wissenschaft die Fackel der Gewißheit entgegen; und das aufrichtige Verlangen nach geistiger Gerechtigkeit erschließt dem Verständnis die Offenbarung des wahren Daseins, worin der müde Sucher wahren Frieden und dauerndes Glück in Gott und seinem wirklichen Sein findet.

Ein junger Mann, der gewohnheitsmäßigem Rauchen und Trinken ergeben war, erlebte die heilende Wirkung des Hungerns und Dürstens nach der Gerechtigkeit. Da er durch die Christliche Wissenschaft Gott einigermaßen verstehen gelernt hatte und zu der Überzeugung gekommen war, daß Gotteserkenntnis seiner Frau, die damals der Heilung bedurfte, helfen würde, las er ihr aus dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuche vor. Obgleich es ihm nicht gelang, bei ihr Anteilnahme zu erwecken, fand er nach einigen Tagen, daß er ganz vergessen hatte, zu rauchen, und daß das Verlangen nach Tabak und geistigen Getränken von ihm gewichen war. Der Friede und die Freude der Wahrheit hatten sein Bewußtsein erfüllt und das falsche Verlangen nach diesen materiellen Genüssen verdrängt.

Es verschwinden nicht bloß schädliche Wünsche, sondern ein normaler Sinn von menschlichem Wohlergehen und Versorgung sowie das geistig Gute füllt das Bewußtsein dessen, der sein Leben in Gott sucht und findet. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 530): „Die Erde bringt auf Gottes Befehl Nahrung für den Gebrauch des Menschen hervor. Da Jesus dies wußte, sagte er einst: ‚Sorget nicht für euer Leben, was ihr essen und trinken werdet'—nicht, daß er sich dadurch das Vorrecht seines Schöpfers anmaßte, sondern er erkannte, daß Gott, der Vater und die Mutter von allem, fähig ist, den Menschen zu nähren und zu kleiden, so wie Er die Lilien nährt und kleidet". Ist dieses geistige Wissen nicht das wahre Versorgungsmittel, das alle Furcht vor Mangel zum Schweigen bringt?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Silver Birches

BIRCHES, their dusky tresses powdered with gold,
Tremble and sigh in a forest now empty and cold.

Sadly they remember April's fluttering green
Wimple of shimmering fabric, mete for a Queen;

Her perfumes, her winged pages, her minstrel choir;
Jewels that flashed in the sunshine like sparks of fire;

Her train that swept like a peacock's over the grass;
The lake's pellucid water, her looking-glass.

* * *

The silver birches are dreaming through the still air
The last gold leaf of November falls from their hair.

H. E. HOLLAND

Poet's Lament

MY SONG will not bear singing! I have seen
All Autumn's colors tumbling through a sheen
Of columned radiance—of smoke-blue haze;
My song has waited hovering for days!
I hear it calling, calling like the birds—
And here I am in poverty for words!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries; 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
United States: 14 pages, 2c; 16 to 22 pages, 3c; 24 to 30 pages, 4c; 32 pages, 5c.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Chicago	333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami	1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fid. Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Berlin	Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence	Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of:
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

The Kitchen of Today Is Smartly Tailored

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Built-in Cabinets in Neat Business Suits

But After Work Hours Stove Is a Bureau, Refrigerator a Flat-Topped Desk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KITCHENS look more tailored every day. The picturesque kitchen, with its open fireplace, its kettles, frying pans and tools, has just about reached its last frontier, surrendering to the shiny white "buttoned up" and neatly tailored work shop of the modern home.

Remnants of the old pioneer kitchen have lingered a long time, for it was only a few years ago that it was quite customary to see pots and pans hung in open view above the stove or sink within easy reach of the worker. Brooms and mops, too, held their own, visibly standing in the corner, before the onrush of putting everything out of sight. The match box on the stove and the decorated spice boxes were probably the last to take their leave.

Now the main object seems to be to scuttle everything out of sight that has to do with the machinery of getting things done in the kitchen. When this movement began, suddenly all working tools were chucked behind doors, inside closets, or within drawers. Brooms and mops were shifted into metal containers. The ironing board was built into the wall and folded behind a narrow door when not in use. More cabinets were built above the sink to take any extra pans, dish mop and soap.

Equipment That Masquerades

Today the kitchen equipped with the latest wrinkles in cabinets and new model stoves and refrigerators, is so tailored-looking that it is difficult to determine just where the work is done. The most modern equipment with gadgets which "let down," "close up," "slide under" are so innocent looking when the day's work is over, that one can scarcely tell in which cabinet the eggs were fried, the dishes washed, the salad frozen, or the husband's shirt ironed.

Take those sleek looking white enamel cabinets, for instance, with tear-drop handles or chromium bars set in straight-lined structure, which many a grandmother might have been proud to have in her parlor! They turn out to be stoves with covers which swing down to conceal the cooking surface, putting out of sight any suggestion of boiling or stewing.

Stoves Run Their Own Cooking

By the way, in all of their experimenting, the manufacturers of these bureau type stoves have answered the objection of housewives that their burners were too close together for four pans to be used at one time. In the newer models the burners have been separated. In one model two burners are placed at one end of the stove and two at the other, while in another the four burners are sprinkled in a row along the back of the stove leaving a table space in front.

Some of the new stoves, like automobiles, have a control board across the top with the electric clock, the time control, valves, and other gadgets for operating the new stove. Grandmothers who used to put down their knitting at three o'clock in the afternoon to start the evening meal and then went out every 15 minutes to see that the fire was still burning and everything coming along, would be amazed to hear that the modern woman can put her whole dinner in the oven, set the stove to light at a certain time, reach a certain temperature and turn off at a given hour, while she spends the afternoon away from home and finds a well-cooked meal greeting her on her return at 6 o'clock.

The cabinet, which reminds one of a bank safe painted white, upon investigation, turns out to be a washing machine. It looks so de luxe with its chromium trim that it fits in very well with the other white equipment. The wringer is hidden in behind a door near the base. This storage space also has a large food mixer which can be set on top and connected for preparation of foods. At one side is a connection for the radio.

Other types of washing machines have water extractors instead of wringers. The wet clothes are put in a separate receptacle. Then by centrifugal force the water is thrown out, leaving the clothes practically waterless. Feather pillows, it is claimed, can be washed and rinsed in this way without removing the feathers.

A suspicious looking white table opens up revealing an electric ironer. Both the rotary type and flatplate ironer pull up and out of the table now in much the same way that a typewriter is swung out of its desk and, when not in use, is slung down again, leaving the top for writing space. And while we are speaking of ironers, one of the latest improvements makes it possible to heat only one end of the ironing shoe at a time, so that when only a small space of the board or rotary is being used for small things like children's clothes, the other end is not heated.

The cabinet in the center of the kitchen floor, which looks like a man's flat top desk, is actually the refrigerator where drawers pull out instead of doors and where the housewife just reaches down into the back of the drawer as easily as in the front for a bottle of milk or pound of butter. The top of the refrigerator is table height, making it convenient for the cook to do her kneading and mixing within easy reach of the ingredients she wants.

The tall white refrigerators also have improvements such as fingertip handles which open doors by a mere touch, foot pedal doors which are handy when both hands are full, automatic light on the inside, and little thermostat above the door telling at a glance the temperature on the inside.

Even the electric dish washer gets improved season by season. Now it has a door opening on the side instead of the top. This again is to give more table space for the work to be accomplished. Dish washers are available now as single units, like a square cabinet, or in dishwasher-sink combinations.

The whole trend in kitchens is apparently to keep everything pertaining to the actual work "under cover" or within drawers and behind doors so that the modern kitchen closes up, appearing as different from the old-time kitchen as a tailored suit is different from a ruffled frock.

MARGARET ZAHLER

A Harvest Festival of Gourds

A Riot of Color, Quaint Shapes, Decorative Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

IN CALIFORNIA, land of color, fruit and flowers, where skies and seas are blue as those in Italy, thousands of enthusiasts are cultivating that lowly but colorful member of the vegetable kingdom—the humble gourd.

One of these enthusiastic gourd growers writes "We wish you might see the array . . . more kinds of gourds than we dreamed existed when that one bottle gourd was given to us three years ago. Turks' Caps in shades of green—some tipped with pale green on top and splashed with vermilion on the stem side; some intense orange with a paler orange shading up into the central part of the fruit; in some the orange of the base is contrasted with a cream-colored top, which is, in turn, splashed with Chinese-red or emerald-green. One . . . has a deep orange base with a lighter top beautifully striped with gray and green lines. There is a chased porcelain-like, white gourd with pale green veinings, and a gray-green one with many small dots, and white splashes that ray out from the center."

The writer quoted is one of a growing number banded together in the International Gourd Society organized two years ago. And the society has already celebrated its second annual harvest festival in the charming Larkspur Gardens at Van Nuys in the San Fernando Valley. Ten miles from Hollywood, one enters Larkspur Gardens, and is in a different world. Here we found happier faces and more lilting voices than we had encountered in many a day. Not the brand of excitement generated in a grand-stand by watching others participate in sports or in a theater by seeing and hearing others on a stage, but that satisfying sort found only in individual accomplishment; or, in a lesser degree, in the prospect of joining the ranks of those who have achieved success in their efforts. Any one with a few seeds and the smallest of garden plots can raise gourds.

From the Larkspur Garden entrance and along a winding drive, under pepper and oak trees and flowering vines, to a large building holding many of the prize-winning displays, attractive booths had been erected, and most of the exhibitors there were in colorful gypsy, Mexican or Spanish costumes.

It is amazing how much specializing there can be in what, naturally, seems to be a limited field. Some specialize in decorating gourds after the Mexican manner for gardens, patios and Spanish-type houses. Some in gourds of unusual shapes and sizes. One exhibitor uses decorated gourds, with covers, as boxes for delicious candied fruit. One had on display for sale gourd candy, "Conserve de Calabaza," made by a Mexican woman from a recipe handed down from early California rancho days. There was "costume jewelry" as well as corsages made from highly decorated and glazed tiny gourds.

Among the allied exhibits was one of fancy Indian corn in its many colors—red, yellow, blue, black—useful in its decorative possibilities when combined with gourds. Baskets, peasant bandanas, rope shoes and sandals also seemed to have an appropriate place in that colorful lane of booths under the open sky and high lighted by the brilliant sunshine filtering through the pepper trees. An exhibition of photographs of gourds showing such excellent composition and arrangement of light and shadow as to be worthy of the brush of a master, was most attractive. Excellently designed and appropriately glazed bowls, vases, candle holders and lamp bases of gourds forms in pottery by a well-known California ceramist added another note of originality and interest to the many displays. One man heard of the pottery gourds and wrote, "What are 'pottery gourds,' and where can I get the seed?"

A collection on view in a rustic booth was of gourds decorated with Indian designs and symbols by a prominent Los Angeles woman who proudly claims one-sixteenth Iroquois blood. These gourds were of practical shapes for household and camping uses—and very clever things they were, too. A Hercules gourd had been cut down, made more interesting with drawings of Navajo sand-painting symbols, a cover fitted to it, room left at the top for two cups—and there was a thermos bottle case, artistic and undoubtedly unique. Also on display was a large basket-shaped gourd around which was a harness of raffia with handles. Into this the exhibitor and her husband pack their lunch for picnics or auto trips. For household use there were receptacles, with clever decorations burned on, for salt, pepper, matches, cleansing powders, dried beans, etc. In this fascinating booth were water bottles, candle sticks, napkin rings and other practical objects.

There were gourd curios too, the gourd in which the Witch Doctor in the picture Trader Horn carried his snuff and which was brought from Africa by Harry Carey; a gorgeous Azacate brought from the Central American Mexican border by the Southern California Auto Club Inter-Continental Road Exploration Party; a miniature saki gourd brought from Japan by Helen King, the Los Angeles Times garden expert; an old Hula-Hula gourd brought from the Hawaiian Islands by Frank Howe of the New York World; a Chinese water gourd (covered with exquisite basket-work) used in the Mother-Lode country in the days of the Forty-Niners, from Lyons' Pony Express Museum; a tiny Guaje from Mexico and a rare Republic D'Haiti gourd.

Much research has been done for the society by some of its members. The history of the gourd, from the time of the vine that grew up in the night to shelter Jonah, down to references in our present-day writings, is found to be a most fascinating subject. In Mid-Lent "Le Festin des Cougourdons"—the Festival of the Gourds—is an annual celebration in the little town of Cimiez, near Nice, dating back to ancient times, and is in charge of the "Committee of Traditions of Nice." Held in a Franciscan Monastery, it opens with a religious service; at its conclusion the merrymaking holds sway. In the courtyard of the monastery is a real village fair, with booths. Here are displayed gourds, large and small, painted with flowers or rural scenes. The artists are all mentioned with real appreciation for their talent. Songs and poems honoring "Monsieur Gourd" are presented and a procession, feasting and fun mark this age-old custom.

The Sacred Calabash by means of which early navigators could "shoot the stars" with great accuracy and which "was in evidence centuries before Roman galleys ventured past the Pillars of Hercules" was a simple device, a very ingenious calabash gourd star-sighter. A navigator filled such a gourd with water up to a line of holes and ". . . balancing the instrument to keep it level, he sighted through one of the holes over an opposite edge or rim where the top of the calabash had been cut clean off." Thus he was able to sight certain stars and mark his course.

"Ceremonies which blessed and dedicated the calabash to the sea gods," says Dorothy Black, editor of the Gourd Bulletin, "were a regular part of the religious rites of the natives of Hawaii, Fiji and Samoa."

The lowly gourd is trailing its vines around the world once again and catching us in its ancient hold of utility and beauty. Nothing is more colorful and artistic for an autumn table centerpiece than a carefully selected and arranged bowl, tray or basket of gourds. A charming composition is one of cream-colored gourds of different shapes against a background of silver and black with black candle sticks and cream-colored candles. The decorative possibilities with gourds, as with flower arrangements, are practically limitless.

By Herbert Lyman Emerson Jr., Los Angeles

Gourds of Various Shapes and Sizes, Arranged in a Basket or a Wooden Bowl, Make a Colorful and Decorative Accent in the Home.

By Herbert Lyman Emerson Jr., Los Angeles

A Display of Gourds, Reminding Us That This Ancient and Lowly Vegetable Is Honored by an International Society and Festivals.

Late Autumn Work on the Lawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE latitude of Boston, late autumn is a good time to prepare for next year's lawn. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a home than a lawn, always green and thrifty looking. On three good sized lawns established in the past few years, a number of check plots have been used for experiments and the results are interesting.

The first lesson learned is that autumn-fed grasses are noticeably better than spring-fed lawns. When the experiments were started, interested friends made the prediction that food given in late October and November would be largely wasted. The rains and snows would dissipate the fertilizing value.

To the contrary, the plot which has been given a feeding of sifted poultry dressing and peat moss, plus sifted garden loam in mid-November, stood up the best of all during this year's drought. Many poultrymen use peat moss as a litter for their poultry houses. This litter mixed with the dressing is a splendid all around fertilizer for many crops. Put through a half-inch mesh wire sifter it can be spread evenly. A bushel for a plot 20 by 20 feet is a generous application. The cost varies from 20 to 30 cents.

About a fortnight after this application, spread half a bushel of good garden loam over the dressing. These two applications mean a good food supply for next season.

Good results have been obtained with the dried and pulverized manures which we can buy in hardware stores, but with them one needs to use a standard commercial fertilizer. Five pounds of the dried manure plus two pounds of 4-8-4 commercial fertilizer have given a good lawn.

One interesting plot has been fed with just peat moss. In November about an inch coating has been spread. By next spring this will have worked down to the soil. The plot dried out this summer, but immediately came back green and thrifty with the first September rains. The experiment will be continued to study the results in normal seasons.

In comparison with spring-fed lawns there is a noticeable difference in favor of the autumn-fed. So far this difference has manifested itself in two ways. First the grass is thicker; evidently the roots spread more quickly in the spring because of available plant food. The other difference is in the amount of clover. Clover is hardy and starts growth very early. There are some gardeners who do not favor clover in a lawn, but the writer likes it. The clover will remain green during a dry period when the other grasses turn brown. Clover roots tend to go deeply, and autumn feeding evidently means the food will seep down so that it is available early.

Hobbies and Hints

'Just a Garden At Our Summer Home'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Dear Garden Friends:

I have enjoyed our column so much that I feel I must acknowledge the pleasure you and our Editor have given me.

Mine is just a garden at our summer home. As it is quite late when we arrive here, my garden has to be on its own at the time when much attention is needed. It is always a joy upon arrival to see how very well they have managed—usually too well—for the little plants just seem to fill every spot. The most difficult task of the gardening for me is uprooting and discarding the excess plants. They have tried so hard and done so well. So I crowd as many as I can into an out-of-the-way place and let them grow as they will. I also hope that, if the rabbits, which are quite tame and at home around us, must eat flowers they will choose them.

However, this year they chose the green beans in my very small vegetable plot. I remembered that the Scarlet Runner beans, which I train around the pole of the bird house, had been labeled "Beans excellent for cooking." So I tried them and found them very good.

The flowers around the house do not show up from the lake. As the house has a big screened porch around it, it looked a little drab from that view. Flower boxes of petunias on two sides and Scarlet Runners trained over the porch in a couple of places, make it look very inviting.

Every year I promise the garden that next spring I shall come out with a splendid plan of just where everything shall be, and we are going to be quite orderly and just a wee bit more formal. And in the spring I make a flying trip of a few hours just to see how my flowers are coming. I can't resist buying a few more. So instead of following the promised plan, I wander around with a trowel in one hand and a plant in the other wondering where in the world I'll put it. But I find a place, it does well and we love our garden just as it is.

(Mrs.) M. G. L.

Better Than She Found It

Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

Most people start a hobby from choice, mine was started from necessity, and is shared with the desire to help someone who would like to make a home out of places that seem unattractive and undesirable, and who desire to live according to their income.

For 26 years it has been necessary to move many times into undesirable houses on oil field leases. Sometimes the places were so dirty, yards so cluttered up with tin cans, rubbish and weeds, that weeks of work were required to make the place seem like a home. This started one hobby, to leave every house and yard in better condition than we found it, whether we lived there one month or several years.

Every house and yard were left clean and free from weeds and rubbish. At all except two places shrubbery, shade and fruit trees were planted. Such planting gives one a happy feeling to know that the tree friends left are giving pleasure to other people, or furnishing shade for cattle, or giving added beauty to each community, and much can be accomplished with a small amount of money and labor. We have always felt well paid for the work required. This year we have reaped the first material benefit from our planting of fruit trees.

We are now improving a farm home in another state, and remembering the discomforts of houses we have lived in we are doing for those who live there the things we would want for ourselves. Each improvement has to be carefully considered. Coal and wood are used for fuel, a cesspool is needed for drainage, an overhead tank to supply water, pumped from a well, the nearest electric line is three-fourths mile distant.

We watch the Monitor for helpful ideas, and have used several which have already been published. I am grateful for the Hobbies and Hints column and hope it will be continued.

(Mrs.) A. M. H.

Successful Planting of Tulips

Texas

Dear Gardener Friends:

While there is yet time to plant tulips throughout the most of the United States, I want to tell you about my success with these bulbs and how I planted them.

In the fall of 1931 I purchased through our local garden club four dozen first-size bulbs from a well-known Monitor advertiser — one dozen Princess Elizabeth, a pretty rose-red which unfortunately becomes dull in our brilliant Texas sunshine; one dozen Iglescombe yellow; and two dozen Farncombe Sanders, a beautiful rose-scarlet. The last two varieties hold up beautifully in our sun and wind.

Last spring when I took these up to reset them I found that the one dozen yellow had increased to 11 dozen, the red to seven dozen and the rose to 2½ dozen that I think will bloom next year, besides about 150 smaller bulbs.

I attribute my success largely to the method of planting. First I lifted out all soil to a depth of 10 inches and piled it on burlap. Then I put in a layer of small bones and filled around the bones and over them to a depth of three or four inches with sand and gravel, leaving six inches unfilled. The bulbs were then placed about five or six inches apart and covered with a couple of inches of soil. I then sprinkled bone meal over until the soil was white, and a couple of inches of soil and bonemeal until the soil was all in place again.

It is good to do this every three years. I am planning to use the same method again as soon as the frost cuts off the asters, zinnias, scabiosas and marigolds that are growing where I want to put tulips. This may not be until November here.

(Mrs.) G. N.

Bulbs in the Rock Garden

With Plenty of Choice for Every Season and Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn.

THOUGH no one would think of implying that all the bulbs have a place in the rock garden, there are certainly many that do. Many of them really should be used here in preference to any other place for they come to a more natural heritage than in stiff symmetrical beds. You have only to compare the snowdrops in the rock garden with the same flower in a bed to perceive what I mean. The effect is so different that one would hardly suspect they were the same flower, so much lovelier do they appear in this setting.

The large flowering tulips, narcissus and hyacinths certainly do not belong in the rock garden, nor should any bulbs be planted in too great profusion, but in a subordinate position there is nothing lovelier. Generally speaking, they are easy to grow in a sandy soil in a sunny situation. Of course, I cannot mention all the appropriate ones, but I have chosen some of the outstanding ones in each family.

Though many people may not quite like the notion of onions in their garden, there are many in the Allium family that certainly should be used. A. caeruleum has rather pale blue flowers in May and grows about eight inches high. A. Moly has bluish-green leaves and golden yellow flowers in June. A. montanum can stand a very dry soil, but seems to grow better in a soil that has lime and flowers in July with reddish flowers. A. narcissiflorum with its pink flowers resembling a chinodoxa also prefers lime in the soil. Quite lovely is Brodiaea capitata, about 12 inches high, with long narrow leaves and in June the dark violet flowers appear. B. laxa flowers at about the same time with purple flowers.

Need Sheltered Spot

Then we have the Calachortus family, who all need a well-drained and rather sheltered spot. Not till one has seen these bulbs can one have an idea how much nature has done in the variation of just one single flower. C. vesta is white, flushed with rosy purple, red at the center and dark purple on the back of the petals. C. venustus citrinus is deep yellow with a black center, C. macrocarpus has lavender-blue flowers.

An interesting family is the Colchicums. They are autumn flowering and the crocus-like flowers appear without the foliage in September and October. The leaves appear in spring and are quite large and as a result ought to be planted among the taller growing rock plants. The foliage disappears in June C. autumnale is very free flowering with its lilac-rose flowers. C. speciosum has very large rose-purple flowers. There are many hybrids in the family and all are noted for their large flowers.

We then come to the crocus family which ought to be divided into two groups, the spring flowering and the fall flowering kinds. I will have to curb myself and name only a few. C. biflorus has not such very large flowers, they are white on the inside and purple lined on the outside. C. Imperati has buff outside petals and the inside is rich violet. C. Korolkowi is unusually fine and invaluable for its early flowering quality. The flowers are golden-yellow, shading to orange while the outside of the petal is bronze. C. Sieberi has a delicate blue color with a yellow throat.

Then we have the second group, the autumn flowering kind. C. pulchellus has soft blue flowers that are purple striped inside and at the base yellow. C. speciosus is a beautiful plant with large bright blue flowers. C. zonatus has rose-lilac flowers with a yellow throat.

The Eranthis or Winter Aconite flowers about two weeks ahead of the crocus with buttercup-like flowers about three inches above the ground. They will thrive under the worst conditions in full sun or shade. E. hyemalis has clear yellow flowers and blooms very early. E. cilicica with its yellow flowers and bronze foliage that is very finely cut is another good variety.

The fritillarias have many lovely flowers. F. meleagris produces in April dwarf reddish-brown bell-shaped flowers about 12 inches high. They need a rather dry situation. F. meleagris aphrodite is a strong growing variety about 14 inches high with large white flowers. F. pudica is a low growing plant about six inches high with a single clear yellow bell. It likes a sandy loose soil in a warm spot. Then we have the Galanthus, of which G. nivalis is the old-fashioned favorite. G. byzantinus is very early with its large snow-white flowers. In mild winters it has come in bloom as early as January. It needs a rather sheltered position.

Leucojum vernum is one of the earliest and one of the most attractive spring flowers. It grows about four inches high with nodding flowers which are white tipped with green. The Muscari are quite a large family but on top are also charming spring flowering subjects. M. botryoides coeruleum is bright blue and very free flowering. M. plumosum has in May feathery plumes of violet colored flowers. A very sweet flower is M. bortryoides carneum which has in contrast to the other Muscari, flesh-pink colored flowers.

Narcissus and Daffodils

Of the narcissus there are many that will find a place in the rock garden, though only the miniature species should be used. They ought to be left undisturbed, and if happy will soon establish themselves. All the Bulbocodium (except monophyllus) and cyclamineus like moisture, and if used, should be planted at the foot of the rock garden. N. bulbocodium monophyllus likes a warm dry sheltered place in almost pure sand. N. juncifolius and N. triandrus albus like partial shade and a light gritty soil with plenty of drainage. The others need the same kind of soil as the other narcissus. N. bulbocodium citrinus has beautiful pale yellow flowers, while N. bulbocodium monophyllus has snow-white flowers in late winter. The yellow cyclamen-flowering N. cyclamineus is the earliest of all. The trumpet is rich yellow, straight and tubelike, serrated at the mouth and the perianth is reflexed as in a Cyclamen. N. minimus is the smallest and dwarfest of all producing dainty rich yellow trumpets. Full height about two inches. N. triandrus albus produces a cluster of creamy-white flowers. N. triandrus Queen of Spain is one of the most beautiful and graceful narcissus in cultivation. The flowers are delicate creamy yellow with a reflexing perianth.

The Scillas (Wood Hyacinths) flourish in sun as well as in shade, and are not particular about the soil in which they grow. The rich dark blue of S. bifolia and the bright blue of S. Siberica in early spring render them invaluable. The Scillas come in many shades of blue, white, pink and lilac-red.

The tulip species include a great number of beautiful varieties, with great variations in size, shape of flower, etc. Tulipa clusiana, often called the Laly Tulip, is a beauty, with gray-blue leaves and flowers striped in bright rose and white. T. dasystemon is a dwarf-growing kind with white flowers and bright yellow eye. It usually blooms with three to five flowers on a stalk. T. Eichleri has crimson scarlet flowers with yellow and black center. T. Greigi has brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. T. Kaufmanniana is one of the most beautiful of all the species. It has large creamy flowers marked with carmine, and yellow center. T. Sprengeri, the latest of them all to bloom, is scarlet with yellow anthers.

F. W. B.

BULBS

Plant Now

The finest varieties of Dutch, French, Japanese and American Bulbs—Exhibition Quality...the most extensive list of varieties offered anywhere in the United States.

Special Collection Offer

GIANT MAY FLOWERING TULIPS

10 distinct varieties of Darwin, Cottage and Breeder Tulips at a special price in Collections only—

Afterglow—*Rosy Orange*
Bronze Queen—*Golden Bronze*
Clara Butt—*Salmon Pink*
Farncombe Sanders—*Vivid Scarlet*
Inglescomb Yellow—*Pure Yellow*
King George—*Deepest Cherry Rose*
La Tulipe Noire—*Maroon Black*
Louis XIV—*Dark Purple*
Pride of Haarlem—*Brilliant Rose*
Reverend Ewbank—*Lavender Violet*

100 bulbs *10 each of 10 above varieties* **$4.75**

250 bulbs *25 each of 10 above varieties* **$11.50**

DAFFODILS

These bulbs are from our own Mile Front Farm and include lovely varieties of the Giant Trumpet, medium trumpet, Poeticus, Poetaz, and the rush leaved Jonquil.

100 bulbs *10 each of 10 varieties our selection* **$4.75**

250 bulbs *25 each of 10 varieties our selection* **$11.50**

MATCHLESS HYACINTHS

Bulbs 6" to 7" in circumference...selected for their beautiful colors...stoutness of stem...and large truss of bells.

Scarlet—light pink—dark pink—light blue—dark blue—pure white mauve—deep yellow

$1 per dozen $8 per 100

GIANT CROCUSES
(Jumbo Bulbs)

Blue—purple—yellow—striped—white

40c per dozen $3 per 100
$27.50 per 1000

Call at any of our stores. Mail orders filled at our New York store.

New Bulb Booklet Available.

Stumpp & Walter Co.
132-38 Church St. (Cor. Warren St.)
NEW YORK CITY
Branch Stores: Newark, N. J. White Plains, N. Y. Englewood, N. J. Stamford, Conn. Hempstead, L. I.

YES, *Spring will come again!*

And if you fail to plant one or more of these gorgeous collections this Fall—(not much time left)—you'll miss one of the best joys of Spring-time!

100 DARWIN TULIPS $4.95
Prize mixture of 10 famous varieties.

100 NARCISSI & DAFFODILS $4.50
Long trumpets, medium, short cupped and Poet's varieties—a great assortment.

200 HERALDS OF SPRING $5.50
25 each Snowdrops, Glory of the Snow, Grape Hyacinths, Blue Squills, Bluebells, White Bluebells, Wood Hyacinths, Winter Aconites.

100 CROCUS $3.50
First size bulbs in 5 named varieties.

50 BEDDING HYACINTHS $3.50
In a lovely assortment of colors.

12 PAPER WHITE NARCISSI $1.00
Jumbo size for indoor planting in pebbles, soil or fibre.

GRAND SPECIAL:—All of the above collections (a $22.95 value) postpaid $20.00

Schling's Bulbs
MAX SCHLING SEEDSMEN, INC.
617 Madison Ave. New York

Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Progressive Education In England

Past the 'Protest' Stage —More Than 50 Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THERE are now more than 50 progressive schools in England, and within the last decade the so-called "progressive movement" in education has definitely left behind the growing-pains of childhood.

It is over 40 years since dissatisfaction with the English "public schools" (schools such as Eton and Harrow for the middle and upper classes), with their emphasis on the value of competitive games and their comparative denial of freedom for the individual child, led to the founding of the first progressive "free" schools. This dissatisfaction has grown apace and has made it possible for individual reformers to found progressive school after progressive school, until such schools are no longer regarded as "crank schools," either by reasonably liberal-minded parents or by the educational authorities—who have, indeed, within the last two years expressed semi-official recognition of the movement. (Incidentally, the majority of the schools in the movement are officially inspected and approved by the Board of Education.)

The movement itself, moreover, has ceased to be a movement of isolated, uncorrelated experiments. In 1932, thirty-four of the fifty-odd progressive schools formed an English Association of New Schools, under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship, with the object of pooling experiences, and establishing (though not founding) a modern tradition. This association is all-embracing and includes schools of all types, from the most advanced to the most moderate—boys', girls', coeducational, junior and senior.

Changed Attitude Shown

Perhaps the change in the attitude of the public and the change in the status of the schools may best be gauged from the words of Lord Eustace Percy, a former Conservative president of the Board of Education, who, referring recently to the majority of these schools, characterized their heads as "true reformers with whom one may differ about coeducation, or religious instruction, or patriotism, or sex teaching, but who can discuss these things like educated men and women."

The lines of development of the movement in England differ but little from those in other countries, but there are certain major differences which owe their existence to English conditions—to English reverence for tradition and the deep roots of the specifically English public school system; and it cannot be too firmly emphasized that, even though the progressive schools have been established in protest against that system, this very attitude has conditioned some of their features. To quote Lord Eustace Percy again, English progressive schools "show the typically English ability to move among ideas, without squeezing them into a thèse or inflating them into a Weltanschauung. . . . They know, for instance, that there is nothing new about the Dalton Plan, or about the principle of 'learning by doing,' except their modern systematization, and that their possible dangers lie in this systematization."

Successful Pioneers

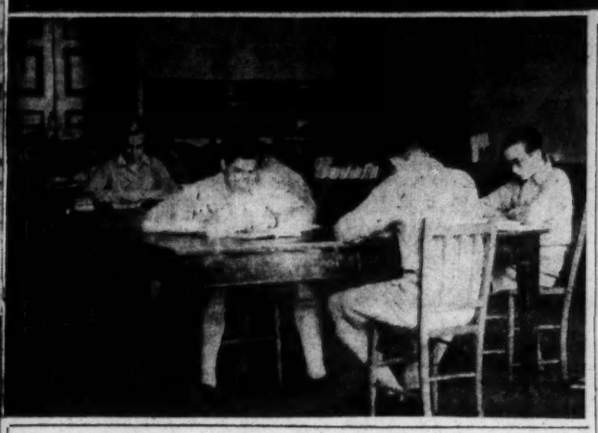
Abbotsholme, for example, the pioneer progressive boys' school, was founded over 40 years ago by a very remarkable man, Dr. Cecil Reddie, "upon the general principles of the public school of the nineteenth century," although "it extended them in a direction for which German educators have found a name — Landerziehungsheim (landhome school)." Mr. J. H. Badley, the founder of Bedales, one of the most famous progressive schools, was a master for two years at Abbotsholme and took over many of its ideas, while breaking completely with tradition by making his school coeducational. Most of the progressive schools founded before the war (such as Bembridge for boys, Croham Hurst for girls and the well-known Quaker schools) tended to maintain the link with tradition, while carrying out real and thorough reforms as regards training in citizenship, self-government, the elimination of competition, and so on. Coeducation continued to be regarded in England with suspicion (even today the proportion of such schools is only 1 to 3); the boarding school remained typical (King Alfred School being a notable exception); self-government was introduced only in an attenuated form, training in leadership retained its paramountcy as the virtue par excellence of the English system, and games were never neglected, though they became voluntary instead of compulsory and were replaced to a great extent by physical training and manual work on the school farms, grounds and so on.

After the war a new cry for reform in education arose. This led, firstly, to reforms in the public schools and the state schools (some of which are highly progressive), secondly to the founding of a large number of new private progressive schools, using modern educational methods, and, thirdly, to the establishment of several advanced "experimental" schools (Beacon Hill, by Bertrand and Dora Russell, Summerhill by A. S. Neill, Dartington and Hurtwood).

Two divergent tendencies were thus noticeable—in the first place, toward a complete break with tradition, and in the second place, toward the maintenance of tradition coupled with a new spirit engendered by changing political events and the growth of pacificism. Amongst the more moderate schools the traditional attitude is strikingly represented by the "modern" public schools, such as Bryanston and Ottershawe. The latter schools have as their aim to "combine what is best in the old public school tradition with what experiment has shown to be sound in more modern educational systems."

In some essential respects—the class of child, the rejection of coeducation, and the prefect system, the attitude toward religion—they differ but little from the more enlightened public school. In other respects they are fundamentally different—apart from the fact that as regards teaching methods they have been largely Daltonized and that they do seriously endeavor to turn out the "compleat" adult. These schools have refused to countenance the Officers' Training Corps, so important an adjunct of public school education, with all that it stands for, and its place has been taken by a liberal, League of Nations, international outlook which seeks to encourage coöperation between children and teachers, coöperation between classes and coöperation between nations and individuals.

TREVOR BLEWITT



Upper Right: By Keable Bros., Guilford. Lower Left and Lower Right: © Eric Bramall

Upper Left — Library, Bedales School, Petersfield, Hants, Eng. A Pioneer Progressive School in England, Established in 1893, Coeducational for Children From 4 to 19. Upper Right—Building of Hurtwood School, Peaslake, Surrey, Junior School for Children From 3 to 14. Both Left and Right—Boys in the Arts and Crafts Room, and Private Work in the History Room, at Bryanston School, Blandford.

General Smuts on Freedom

Its Challenge to Those of Us Who Are Guiding Youth

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANY event which moves General Smuts of South Africa to make comments that will help us educators and parents to see further into our job of guiding young people, is cause for rejoicing. This noble statesman of South Africa and the world, has just been formally installed Rector of St. Andrews University, although elected nearly three years ago, and has therefore just made his installation address to the students.

War scares, dictators, "politics founded on despair," were among the points discussed by this experienced thinker. But the sentences which I feel have particular interest for us, as readers of this column, have to do with freedom and individuality, especially in the light of remarks in another speech to which I shall also refer.

"The issue of freedom—the most fundamental issue of all our civilization—is once more squarely raised by what is happening in the world, and cannot be evaded," he told the St. Andrews students, according to a dispatch in the New York Times. "The disappearance of the sturdy, independent-minded, freedom-loving individual, and his replacement by a servile mass mentality, is the greatest human menace of our time." To men and women asking one another if we are heading for a "next war," the General replies that more than over war should we be concerned with "a decay of the individual's responsibility and share in the government which seems to strike at the roots of human advance."

These remarks key in with the challenge to teachers and parents which General Smuts sounded in a speech delivered to a section of the regional conference of the New Education Fellowship held last July in Johannesburg, S. Af. The speech appears in the current issue of The New Era, just arrived from England.

* * *

Two outstanding changes which must be faced squarely by educators were discussed by the General. The first, a shift from a middle-class society to a pure democracy, "from a bourgeois world to a proletarian world," with the latter's evidently lessened interest in personal and political liberty, and its evidently heightened faith in dictators; the second change, the enormous problems brought about by the march of natural science.

"Science and technology," he says, "are changing the face of the earth." Both these changes, according to the General, have tended to create a mass mentality, a standardization of the human mind, and to suppress individuality. To us, who are in charge of young people, then, he hands the torch of keeping alive and active such influences as protect character and individuality, of bridging the gap between the results of technical and industrial progress and the moral and social ideals of civilization in its best sense.

It is a great torch. And there are times, at school and in the home, when even the steadiest among us have wondered if we were keeping its flame alight. How much of what we are teaching, day by day, in our classrooms, is truly related to the solving of the problems created by these two vast changes? Here is a test worth applying. It may light up our simplest task and make it glorious. It may, on the other hand, show us that our teaching is concerned too completely with non-essentials, unworthy of the subject we teach or the profession to which we are giving our best effort and the larger part of each day. In the home what are we bringing up: young members of a new proletariat, or individuals who love and honor freedom (true freedom for all; not selfishness)? Social consciousness is the essence of this ideal of freedom, for brotherhood and freedom must go hand in hand. The family car, the far-flung activities of individuals that have fundamentally affected the family as a home unit, the speed that has packed each day full of widely separated interests, the movie influence—these are manifestations of that second outstanding change which General Smuts listed. As we make progress in solving these, we contribute toward the solution of the larger world problem. If we can see this, no small adjustment in the home or in the school is insignificant.

* * *

The age cries out for a better sense of security. Young people themselves confess their bewilderment in the face of changing customs, conflicting ideals and disappearing standards. "It is possible to teach the rising generations in various ways how best to assimilate the great advances science has made," our General declares; but he goes on to emphasize that new props must be given our children, to take the place of the old props, now crumbling, on which their elders relied. He speaks, too, of preserving what is good.

"The love of truth for truth's sake, the love of objectivity, the importance of fact, the avoidance of mere passion in feeling and in judgment—these are the things that must be preserved. One of the best services which educators can perform in the service of humanity is to inculcate these ideas in the young mind so that the young shall have these forces to rely upon." And he adds, "Above all else it is essential that our children shall be vitalized, should be rendered sensitive to truth and to judgment and to beauty. If this is done, then human individuality and personality will continue to survive in spite of the depressing influences which threaten it today."

We are reminded that, when all is said and done, education is more than merely imparting information and knowledge; it is concerned with life itself; that knowledge is an inferior article when compared with the individuality; that teaching should bring, not tears and boredom, but pleasure and enlightenment. "If I were a dictator," General Smuts added in conclusion, "I would lay down the following program of principles for education:

"(1) The building up of individual personality.

"(2) The enlargement of the imagination—not the memory.

"(3) The filling of the young mind with interest, ideals, and the joy of life and the avoidance of all repressions.

"(4) The inculcation of truth and disinterestedness.

"(5) The thorough grounding in fundamental facts, leaving the details to textbooks and books of reference.

"(6) The principle of holism—that in this earth and in this universe we are all one of another and that selfishness is the denial of life."

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

A Fight Jimmie Called 'Good'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

"WERE you a good boy at school today?" asked Jimmie's mother as the nine-year-old lad rushed in at the close of the school day.

This was a habitual question and might have become trite and commonplace under some home conditions and relationships, but Jimmie had been encouraged to talk over his problems very frankly with his parents. Because of this natural and desirable relationship between the child and his parents this question was helpful, and spontaneously asked and answered.

"Well, mother, I had a good fight," responded the child, to the question concerning his behavior.

"A fight," exclaimed Mrs. Smith, much surprised, for Jimmie usually managed to settle problems with his little friends in an amicable manner. "Surely, Jimmie, you didn't fight."

"Oh, mother," continued the lad, "you don't know what I mean. I said I had a good fight, and you are thinking of a bad fight, I guess."

"And what is a good fight?" persisted Mrs. Smith.

"Well," explained the boy, "our teacher told us that a good fight is one you have with yourself. It means that you want to do something selfish or mean, and you don't do it. The fight is to keep yourself from doing it, and if you win it's a good fight."

"Then I take it, you won the fight today," remarked his mother.

"You bet," answered the boy, starting out of the room with his ball and bat ready for a game.

"What was the fight about?" called his mother.

"I guess it's a better fight if I don't brag about it, mother," answered the child, hurrying away to the vacant lot where his friends would soon congregate for a game of baseball.

"Time Out" to Think

The room in which Jimmie attended school was one of wholesome activity where the children actually lived while educating themselves under well-trained guidance for higher responsibilities, including ideals for worthy home membership, good citizenship, and a coöperative spirit of helpfulness in working out common problems.

On this particular day the group was getting ready to build a dike on the sand table on which was being constructed a miniature scene depicting a rural locality in Holland.

Jimmie was popular and was quickly elected chairman of the cement mixing committee, and was told to select his own helpers. All the children eagerly sought this job since it was a new experience and of the type which most children thoroughly enjoy. Hands waved wildly in the air seeking appointment on this coveted committee. Jimmie looked at his best friend and chum, and the chum looked at Jimmie, expectantly. Then suddenly Jimmie walked quietly to the teacher and asked, "May I take time to think a while before I appoint this committee?" he asked.

After a time the boy again approached the teacher's desk. "Miss Saunders," he began, "I want to give as many as possible the chance to help with this work, so I divided the work up and we can work in shifts."

Even the Overseer

He then showed the teacher a carefully worked out plan with lists of names for sand-sifters, water carriers, mixers, cement pourers, and so on. A child had even been appointed as overseer.

"But I should think the chairman of the committee would be the overseer," remarked Miss Saunders.

"Oh, I think that experience will be good for Bob," explained Jimmie. Bob was a comparatively new boy, who seemed to be having some difficulty in adjusting himself to his new surroundings.

"I see that you haven't given John a job," continued the teacher. "John is your chum, so I thought, of course he would help with this work."

"I thought of him," admitted Jimmie, "but I figured that he and I had helped with a lot of other things and we want the other fellows to have some part in the work, too."

This had been Jimmie's "good fight," the one which had meant so much to him that he couldn't even take a chance of telling his mother about it, for fear he might lose the end of the battle by being self-righteous about it.

The coöperation of the school and home is accomplishing fine results in character building, and many "Jimmies" are gaining a noteworthy degree of self-control and high ideals through living situations which they experience while learning through doing.

E. H. H.

A Sound First Step In Rebuilding Society

The first step in the sound reconstruction of society is a right thought so held that it becomes a vision of achievement and thus permits the advanced steps toward realization. If the millions who daily pray, "Thy kingdom come," would individually advocate, strive for, and in every practical manner accord social justice, the state of dominion, which each and all have in their own manner desired and envisioned, will through this practical faith in their convictions be rapidly realized. Only then will an otherwise idle petition be replaced by the grateful affirmation: "Thy Kingdom *is* Come, Thy Will *is done* on Earth as it *is* in Heaven."
—From Supreme Council 33° Bulletin.

Without Benefit of College

An Inspiring Personal Record of Home Study

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

During a considerable period I have enjoyed reading in your columns the various problems that seem to beset many students whose aim and desire is for a college course.

Allow me to say to them "take heart," have courage and avoid disappointment. The fact that one cannot enter college does not necessarily mean that educational equipment for the student comes to an end.

Years before the World War I was away from home in a naval training establishment, partly through the impoverishment of my parents, and when this conflagration assailed humanity I was caught up in the whirlpool and entered the Royal Navy. Serving at sea throughout the period 1914-1919 I came to the stature of manhood and began to think. As the years rolled by I felt more strongly the necessity of learning and culture, and the desire for education became paramount in my thought.

During the last 10 years many of us have found it increasingly difficult to obtain employment, let alone an education through the channel of some institution of learning. This period to me, however, has been a time of gradual awakening and I am grateful in a way that I was not fortunate to enter higher school life or college.

Having to gain a livelihood I have done so in many capacities. For some time I became a handy man in a film studio; rather than be idle I entered "service" and became a butler, then for many months I was a shop assistant in one of the finest bookstores in the city of London. On other occasions I have served as electrician's assistant for about two and a half years, read meters for an electric power undertaking, worked in the docks, and was for another period a public bath attendant. Probably a rolling stone, but think of the experience in adapting oneself to various circumstances and meeting different environments! I shall not forget the utterance to me once by a distinguished lecturer. He said the time may come when many people will not be in a position to choose a career, but will have to accept different methods of earning a livelihood, and take up their desired career as a hobby or something to occupy their leisure moments.

Have these different struggles and striving prevented me endeavoring to gain an education? No! This has been my method and I gain breadth of knowledge as the years roll by. Through the pages of your excellent newspaper I keep in touch with all the lastest advancement in educational practice and often I write to some recognized college for information concerning their various studies. Some years ago I came in contact with that fine institution of learning, The Principia, and since then I have managed to purchase several books used by them as textbooks. This has caused much sacrifice, but how can one improve one's learning or thinking without it. By endeavoring to read good literature and the best in journalism I find little opportunity to read trash and sensational news.

Adversity has not alarmed me because when one meets with severe difficulties one usually turns to God and attempts to improve his thinking by more earnest study.

Any student who finds it impossible to attend college, but still desires an education, may find cause for encouragement in books such as the following which are helping me a great deal to quench my thirst for knowledge:

"What Can Literature Do for Me?" C. Alphonso Smith.

"British Poets in the Nineteenth Century," Page.

"Principles of Economics," Taussig.

"History of Western Europe," Robinson.

The Bible.

"Logic," Sellers.

"Ethics," Dewey and Tuft.

"Moral Values," Everett.

"System of Ethics," Paulsen.

"The College Book of Verse," editor, R. M. Gay.

"The Meaning of a Liberal Education," Everett Dean Martin.

"Conversations With Eckermann," Goethe (in translation).

"The New Leaven," Stanwood Cobb.

"On Leaving School and Choice of a Career," Sir Charles Wakefield.

Apocrypha.

A. W. W. P., England.

Rural Education Among the Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pine Bluff, Ark.

That in Arkansas a program of education can be made sufficiently dynamic to reach the lives of the rural folk is no longer a matter of conjecture, for Mrs. A. M. P. Strong has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all just how, if properly directed, the work may illuminate life where illumination is so much needed.

Herself a specialist in the whole technique of conducting courses for and among rural folk, Mrs. Strong has brought about a general reorganization of the work, resulting, for one thing, in a happy union of theory and practice. In the main this new set-up is an outgrowth of that recently worked out at Hampton Institute by N. C. Newbold of North Carolina and four subcommittees, and at Tuskegee Institute by J. C. Dixon of Atlanta, Ga., and four subcommittees, one on which Mrs. Strong served as chairman. This special work of pointing out to rural communities the vast opportunities for the "fuller life" immediately possible, and of crystallizing what may conveniently be termed as a fellow feeling for the people of the soil is a relatively new venture in Arkansas, but a fortunate one for a state the population of which is so largely rural.

Overflowing Classes

Last year courses were conducted at Pine Bluff, at Hope, and at Helena. This year, in addition to overflowing classes at the college—Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, for Negroes, Pine Bluff—Hope has gone ahead as usual with the work. Recognizing the place of such a program in the State and taking into account the progress made last year, the General Education Board has granted the necessary financial aid.

While the theoretical phase of the work was conducted at the college, the actual practice was carried on at Poynter, a typical rural community 12 miles out from Pine Bluff. To this center the study group made two trips a week by means of the college bus. Here were conditions in the raw. The first task was to make something of a sociological study of the community itself, taking into account among other factors the rural jargon, the schools, the churches, the type and frequency of meetings, the physical, social and economic needs and home life with its attending complexities. Aid in the handling of this phase of the work was given by Professor J. A. Bailey, instructor in rural sociology. The whole study of this rural community proceeded on the theory that as such the school is the center from which ideas and ideals of generally improved conditions may most easily be disseminated. With a one-teacher school for Negroes actually in session, it was possible to dig into the preparation and outlook of the teacher, the technique of teaching employed and the apperceptive background of the pupils.

Varied Expression

By way of entering more directly into the life of the community, the study group, along with members of the college faculty, made recurrent visits to the churches, the P. T. A. meetings, picnics, and to the homes of the sick. To add color to the whole, Mrs. Mary F. Jones, Jeanes supervisor and co-worker with Mrs. Strong, gave at her home what was in reality a "rural party." About the campus, the work has expressed itself in the form of chapel programs and other special programs open to the public, one of these being an interesting demonstration in clay modeling by Ozie Dixon of the Poynter school.

Credit for much of the honest-to-goodness fellow feeling about the Poynter community goes to Mr. F. T. Shell, local member of the school board, who has stood solidly behind every gesture in the direction of improved conditions, and to Miss Ruth Canady, capable and enthusiastic teacher in the Poynter School for Negroes.

Special visitors to the Poynter community included President J. B. Watson of the A. M. and N. College, Leo Favrot of the general education board, Dr. Nolen M. Irby, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, and Prof. R. C. Childress of the State Department of Education.

Vigorous, pointed and well motivated, the work this year has surpassed definitely that of a year ago. It has indicated what an extended program of rural education in the hands of capable directors may mean to the rural people in the way of educational and social betterment.

Theater Tickets For School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

THE Gentofte Kommune, a suburb of Copenhagen, has bought 75,000 kroner worth of tickets at the Royal Theater for the use of school children of the Kommune. The Kommune thus confers a double benefit by assisting the theater and also by giving the children an opportunity, for a trifling cost, to see some of the best Danish actors in fine plays.

The members of the Danish School Theater Association number about 25,000, their ages ranging from 10 to 19 years. The theater and the association are economically independent of each other, the latter being responsible only for the financial side of the contract. The association is managed by a committee chosen by the board of directors of the Teachers' Association. In conjunction with the manager of the theater the committee, which consists of school experts, decides upon the choice of plays. Besides Danish dramatic masterpieces, plays by Bjørnson, Ibsen, Heinrich v. Kleist, Molière, Sheridan and Schiller are presented.

Thus a child who becomes a member of the association at 11 years, is able during his school life to see 38 of the finest dramatic works produced, which is an important supplement to the school work. At the close of each season the children's votes are taken to ascertain the type of plays preferred. The younger groups like fairy plays and historical dramas, and tragedy, somewhat unexpectedly, is placed above comedy unless the latter is dominated by farce. Older pupils prefer satire and the social drama. Romanticism is generally unpopular. The teachers find that the children's interest is stimulated in the works they are studying in class when they see the plays given at the Royal Theater.

Children belonging to the same school sit together and the schools change places in turn so that no school gets the monopoly of the best seats. The only exceptions to this rule are in the case of the pupils assisting in the cloakrooms or as guards, when they are given seats in the stalls. The performances are organized much on the lines of school festivals, where the pupils help the teachers to maintain order.

Since the Danish School Theater was instituted in 1924 several European capitals have adopted the system headed by Stockholm with its "Young Theater" in the "Oscarsteatern."

SCHOOLS—British Isles

ST. HILDAS
DORSET RD., BEXHILL-ON-SEA ENGLAND
P. N. E. U. School for Girls, small Boys and Day Pupils.
Entire charge if desired
Happy home life. Boys and girls also received in holidays.
Principal, Miss Houghton Barker

Vernon House
Brendesbury, London, N. W. 6, England
(Recognised by the Board of Education)
"This School is rendering valuable service to the community." (See Government Report)
Forty Scholarship successes. Boys needing encouragement brought up to standard. Day boys and Day boarders only
H. Ernest Evans, B.A., LL.D., Headmaster
Tel. Willesden 1681

FAN COURT
Longeross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields.
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff, individual attention.
Apply Headmaster. Tel. Longcross 26

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY, ENGLAND
(14 Miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognized by the Board of Education. Prepares for University scholarships and other public examinations. International and progressive in outlook. Pupils from 8 years.
Address Secretary Tel. Esher 810

DANCING
DANA SIEVELING
School of the Dance
Ever abreast with the newest developments in the modern work. Never losing sight of the fundamental training so necessary to any dance movement.
5 Otis Pl., off Brimmer St., Boston
Lafayette 7242

DAY SCHOOL
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON SCHOOL
Est. 1908 Registered by N. Y. Board of Regents
Kindergarten to College
WINIFRED BROWN, M.A., Assoc. Director
Formerly Principal of the Beacon School and Principal of Gateway School
304 W. 88th St., N. Y. C. Schuyler 4-5595

SEE Also Saturday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS.

COEDUCATIONAL
Winnwood School, Inc.
A coeducational school, grades through High School
The value of the things that are enduring, good and true, is emphasized at Winnwood.
Send for our latest catalog
Charles H. Welshy, Headmaster
Winnwood School
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

THE PRINCIPIA
believes that its students should be given the finest academic instruction and facilities it is possible to provide; that, however, the acquirement of knowledge and the training of the intellect are of questionable value unless accompanied by the development of character; that this development of character is achieved not so much by instruction as by experience in right living and straight thinking under wise guidance.
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School
Coeducational

Private Coaching and Groups in
SPEECH IMPROVEMENT
DRAMATIC ART
RADIO BROADCASTING
(Day and Evening Groups)
FREE auditions and diagnosis. Write for appointment to June Justice, Director.
CLASSES FOR CHILDREN
Players Guild of Manhattan
160 West 73d Street New York City

Three Big Ten Conference Football Games Saturday—Hockey War in St. Louis

Chicago Leads Football Race In the Big Ten

Minnesota, Ohio State and Illinois Picked to Win This Saturday

Big Ten Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	48	0	1.000
Illinois	1	0	14	13	1.000
Iowa	1	0	20	7	1.000
Purdue	1	0	14	0	1.000
Ohio State	1	1	46	14	.500
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	0	14	.000
Northwestern	0	1	7	20	.000
Michigan	0	1	0	27	.000
Indiana	0	1	0	33	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Three games are to be played in the Big Ten football championship race this week-end and the winners should be Minnesota, Ohio State and Illinois. Defeat for any of this trio would be an upset, as Minnesota visits the crushed Iowa eleven, Ohio State challenges the twice beaten Northwestern crew, and Illinois attacks its Michigan rival which appears not so formidable as in the past.

Chicago, setting the pace with two league victories, should win an inter-Conference battle with Missouri of the Big Six here. Purdue, having won its first Conference engagement, visits Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh, while Wisconsin journeys to meet Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.

Minnesota enters the Big Ten campaign with a record of impressive victories over North Dakota State, Nebraska, and Pittsburgh. The Gophers now face Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Chicago and Wisconsin. All except Chicago have been beaten in or out of the circuit. It is difficult to see at this time how anybody can expect to defeat Minnesota on form, especially in view of the Gopher rally, 13 to 7, against Pittsburgh.

"Comes From Behind"

Displaying the power to come from behind to win, after being outplayed for three quarters by an eleven with national title aspirations, Coach B. W. Bierman's Northmen built up a reputation for themselves. G. E. Zeidel '36, quarterback, was credited with evolving the attack which produced two touchdowns in the last quarter. The score-making honors fell to Julius Alfonse '36, halfback, and Robert Tenner '36, end, but much of the preliminary work was done by F. L. Lund '35, halfback, and S. E. Beise '36, and S. C. Kostka '35, fullbacks.

Only by conjuring the surprise of the season can Iowa, beaten 31 to 6 by Iowa State last week, expect to cope with Gopher strength at Iowa City on Saturday. The Cyclones smashed their line to get to R. C. Crayne '36, fullback, and O. E. Simmons '37, halfback, the stars of the Hawkeye attack, and the big Minnesota forwards may do the same. The wide sweeps, slow to gather speed, used to get these runners away may have to be replaced by more deceptive and quicker opening plays. Minnesota beat Iowa last year, 19 to 7.

Ohio State may rise to new heights this week-end against Northwestern.

Share Illini Captaincy

Charles A. Bennis '35, (left) and J. T. Benyon '35
University of Illinois Varsity Football Leaders.

The Buckeyes were no doubt in something of a slump when held to a 10-to-7 victory over Colgate last Saturday. The margin of triumph was supplied by the 30-yard field goal kicked by J. Regis Monahan '35, guard, who also scored an after-point. J. E. Smith '35, halfback, made the touchdown. Perhaps the most encouraging development of this game was the introduction of William Dye '37, as a field-general. This 136-pound quarterback, selected the plays capably, threw passes and carried the ball, and played efficiently in the safety position.

Northwestern Needs Power

Northwestern took a week off, following its disastrous trip to Stanford on the coast, and should be improved. The Wildcats have a forward passing game unexcelled, providing they don't depend on it too much. They need more power in the line, and the Buckeyes will test them to the limit here. Better blocking is neded to get Northwestern's rushing game under way. With this in view, Vange Burnett '37, 190-pound end, is being shifted to guard, and a quarterback who can block as good as George D. Potter '35, can throw passes is being sought. The Buckeyes trimmed the Wildcats, 12 to 0, last year.

With a victory over Ohio State a week ago, Illinois must be considered title contender. Its claims will be strengthened by a victory against Michigan, in view of which the Zuppke eleven rested last Saturday. In L. L. Lindberg '36, F. E. Froschauer '35, and J. T. Beynon '35, the Illini have three of the finest backs in the Conference, good defensively as well as in advancing the ball. The seasoned generalship of Beynon may give the Illini an advantage. Lindberg's punting should match anything the Wolverines display.

Beating Michigan may be tougher this Saturday, as a result of the Wolverine victory over Georgia Tech 9 to 2. In the costly absence of W. W. Renner '35, veteran quarterback, so far this season, Coach H. G. Kipke has been trying to develop a new one. Apparently he found D. E. Jennings '37, filled some of the requirements. Jennings ran a punt back 64 yards for the lone touchdown of the afternoon. W. E. Borgmann '35, guard, was given credit for forcing the safety. A 60-yard cash by C. C. Sweet '37, fullback, put the ball on the 17-yard line when the game ended. John M. Regeczi '35, halfback, played his usual all-round game, punting, passing and running. He may have to improve his kicking to keep up with Lindberg this week. Michigan defeated Illinois, 7 to 6, last year.

Chicago should keep on winning, even if its planned offensive continues to fail. Missouri, losing to St. Louis, 7 to 0, on a fumble, can scarcely hope to overcome the stout defensive of the Maroons. No points have been scored on the Chicago eleven this season. For the first time in years the Maroons are getting the breaks and making the most of them. They showed a slightly improved smashing attack against Indiana, when they won, 21 to 0.

However, without J. J. Berwanger '36, halfback who begins to look like All-American material, Chicago did not go any place. It was his punt, rolling out of bounds on Indiana's one-yard line, which gave him his chance, after the Hoosiers kicked out, to batter through to the first touchdown. He threw the 30-yard pass which later scored the second marker, lodging in the arms of J. L. Baker '35, end, in the goal zone; and on the following kickoff he ran 97 yards for the third touchdown. Playing in the rain, Maroon substitutes forced Indiana back on successive fumbles until a safety was scored.

If it can be called a surprise, Purdue pulled one against Wisconsin, 14 to 0. The veteran pair of touchdown makers, Duane Purvis '35, and E. J. Carter '35, hit their stride for the first time in recent weeks and got away for 64 and 80 yards, respectively, to make touchdowns. Carnegie Tech, beaten last Saturday by Notre Dame, 3 to 0, may rebound to put up a good battle. The Boilermakers won last year's clash, 17 to 7.

Big Ten Football Scores

Chicago		Ohio State	
19-Carroll	0	33-Indiana	0
27-Michigan	0	13-Illinois	14
21-Indiana	0	10-Colgate	7
67	0	56	21
Illinois		**Northwestern**	
40-Bradley	7	21-Marquette	12
12-Washington	7	7-Iowa	20
14-Ohio State	13	0-Stanford	20
66	27	28	52
Minnesota		**Purdue**	
56-N. D. State	12	0-Rice	14
20-Nebraska	0	7-Notre Dame	18
13-Pittsburgh	7	14-Wisconsin	0
89	19	21	32
Indiana		**Iowa**	
27-Ohio	0	34-So. Dakota	0
0-Ohio State	33	20-Northwestern	7
6-Temple	6	13-Nebraska	14
0-Chicago	21	6-Iowa St.	31
33	60	73	52
Michigan		**Wisconsin**	
0-Mich. State	16	3-Marquette	0
0-Chicago	27	28-S. D. State	7
9-Georgia Tech.	2	0-Purdue	14
9	45	31	21

Miss Orcutt and Irwin Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWORTH, N. J., Oct. 23—Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club teamed with Chet Irwin, home pro at White Beeches, yesterday to win low gross in a field of 15 entries in the last scheduled golf event of the New Jersey Professional Golf Association, women-pro Scotch foursome. Miss Orcutt and Irwin shot a 77, going out in 40 and coming home in one over par 37. John J. Farrell and Alice Rutherford of Baltusrol Golf Club and Jack Forrester and Mrs. F. A. Neuberg of the Hackensack Golf Club reported scores of 80 to tie for second place. Mrs. C. E. Clifton and Thomas O'Connor of Bloomfield won net honors with a 74. They were aided by an 11-stroke handicap.

Houston Squad Wins

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Bob Farish's hard-riding Houston polo squad made it three straight in defeating El Ranchito Blues, 10 to 7, in the championship polo match for the Tom Mix-Texas Ranger Trophy recently at El Ranchito Polo Club. The Houston players previously had defeated Dallas and Wichita Falls. The encounter, which marked the end of El Ranchito's semiannual tournament, attracted a large attendance, and some brilliant polo was demonstrated. Oklahoma City and Dallas battled to an extra chukker game in the consolation, with the former winning, 10 to 9, as darkness settled over the field.

Two Aces Within 10 Minutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ALBANS, N. Y., Oct. 23—Two golfers scored aces here yesterday within a 10-minute period and on the same hole. John E. Kennedy, while playing over the St. Albans Golf Club links with Thomas Morris Jr., R. L. Armstrong and Daniel Gluck, was the first to make a hole in one, sinking the ball on the 128-yard second hole. Kennedy used a No. 6 iron. J. Fred Mahoney, using a No. 5 iron, duplicated the feat. Mahoney was playing with Dr. Peter Dulligan, Edward Keenan and Thomas Cavanaugh.

New Hawkeye Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Herman J. Schultenhrich '34, captain of last year's University of Iowa varsity baseball team and during the last diamond season a member of the Kansas City American Association and the Des Moines Western League clubs, has been appointed assistant Hawkeye baseball coach, it is announced here. He will be in charge of fall practice, while Otto Vogel, regular varsity baseball mentor, is occupied as football line coach.

Mrs. Cheney and Miss Traung Tie

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—California players set the pace in the qualifying round in the thirty-second annual women's western golf championship yesterday. Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, and Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, tied for medal honors with cards of 82, three strokes over par. They will play off the tie later in the week. In third place, a stroke behind the leaders, was Elizabeth Abbott of Culver City, Calif., followed in fourth by Lucile Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, defending champion, who had 84.

English Score Over Ireland In League Game

Former Expected to Field Strong Team for Big Tournament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ire.—The only thing that man learns from history is that man learns nothing from history. The writer has forgotten, for the moment, who made this cynical observation, but that hardly matters, perhaps, since the dictum does not apply to the 12,000 Irishmen who loosed a mighty cheeer here recently to greet the first goal in the first international engagement of the British 1934-35 football season. They knew their soccer history, these fans, and they knew that in 35 such matches, dating from 1893, the English League had never tasted defeat. So they cheered Brown's goal just as a very good goal, not as a step toward victory. And they were quite right. For the Englishmen reacted powerfully to the opening thrust. Six goals they put on before the final whistle shrilled. The manner of their scoring was impressive; and it is clear that with this team as a basis, England can build up a formidable eleven for the international tournament proper.

Matthews Brilliant

Stanley Matthews, an outside right from Stoke City, was particularly brilliant. He and his partner, Horatio Carter of Sunderland, combined with the right-halfback, Clifford Britton, Everton, to form a triangle that puzzled the Irish League's defenses very considerably. The Englishmen bagged three goals in each half, S. F. Tilson, Manchester City, being responsible for the first and fourth, Matthews for the second, Eric Brook, Manchester City, for the third and sixth, and Raymond Westwood, Bolton Wanderers, for the fifth.

It is only fair to the losers to point out the disadvantage under which the Irish League labors in its matches with the English and Scottish Leagues. It is, after all, a small organization, and its field of selection is a mere handful of clubs. The English League, by comparison, is a gigantic affair, with 88 clubs in membership. Into it gravitate many of Ireland's best players, to carve out their future where the awards are greatest. In these circumstances, it is praiseworthy that the Irish League has on four occasions managed to avoid defeat by the English League.

Help Smaller Countries

In the "full" international tournament, which started Sept. 29, with the match between Wales and England at Cardiff, the smaller countries are not so heavily penalized, for they may select nationals from clubs in the English and Scottish League. They may select them and they may obtain their services, or they may select them and not obtain their services, for the question of the player's release is settled by his club. An agreement arrived at between the national governing bodies of Soccer and the Football League last June reads "clubs may release players on Saturdays for one home international match in Scotland, Wales and Ireland upon reasonable notice being given direct to the club concerned. In no instance is the approach to be made to the player." The word, you will notice, is "may," not "must," and the incidence of important league fixtures can therefore have a sadly weakening effect upon national sides other than England's. After all, the clubs are business concerns, and there is a limit to the amount of sentiment which they can permit to interfere with the operations of the cash register.

M. I. T. Elects Kittel

J. Charles Kittel '38 of Englewood, N. J., has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshman cross-country team. He prepared at the Horace Mann School in New York, and while there captained the harriers.

Gonzales Signs for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mike Gonzales, veteran coach, recently signed a contract with the St. Louis Cardinals for next season. He will direct a baseball team in Cuba for a while this winter.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Three More Strong Elevens Eliminated

THIS week-end, although it is the last in October and one which generally plays a very important part in deciding which college football teams will remain in the race for the mythical championship of the United States, does not promise to be a very big factor in the 1934 title hunt. In fact, last Saturday was much more important, as it saw three potential candidates swept out of the way and into the also-ran class, which, by the way, already included a very distinguished list of former greats. University of Pittsburgh, University of Tennessee and Columbia University were the three unbeaten and untied teams which were eliminated last Saturday, and the only real surprise was the defeat of the Blue and White by the United States Naval Academy.

Minnesota, Alabama and Holy Cross Still In

Today finds something like 46 college elevens still unbeaten and untied; but of that number there are only eight or ten which have any real chance of winning the mythical title, and among them are Minnesota, Alabama, Holy Cross, Army, Navy, Dartmouth, Princeton and Tulane. Looking at the rest of the season's schedules, Minnesota, Princeton and Holy Cross just now appear as the most likely to go through the rest of the year with clean slates; but it would indeed be a rash prophet who would pick even one of these to accomplish such a feat in a year when such teams as Southern California, Notre Dame and Michigan had joined the long list of losers before the season had hardly begun. Minnesota, Alabama, Holy Cross and Navy showed championship football last Saturday. Washington is the only unbeaten, untied team on the Pacific coast, and, if it can win the Rose Bowl assignment next New Year's Day, it may be able to lay claim to the national honors. Tulane is doing very well in the Southeastern Conference, and may finish up in a blaze of glory, but, unfortunately, it will not meet Alabama. The present list of unbeaten, untied elevens looks strange to the eye of the real football fan, and it is quite possible that it will look even stranger before the middle of next month has passed into history.

* * *

Who Will Get the Sullivan Trophy?

The question as to who will win the James E. Sullivan Trophy for this year is now up for consideration by those who vote on the question, and with amateurs in all branches of sport again eligible, the field is going to be more open than was the case last year, when it was confined to athletes under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. There are about eight amateurs who appear to be worthy of receiving the medal, and they are Ben B. Eastman, former Stanford University star, who came back to capture no fewer than five world records on the track; Glenn V. Cunningham, holder of the mile record and trophy winner last year; William R. Bonthron of Princton University, holder of the 1500-meter record; Jack Torrance, Louisiana State University star all-round athlete and holder of the 16-pound shotput record; William Lawson Little Jr., Stanford University, holder of the United States and British amateur golf titles; Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, winner of the United States women's golf title for the third year in succession; Jack Medica of the Washington Athletic Club, winner of several swimming championship titles, and Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., swimming star. While only one can receive the medal, any one of the above is worthy of succeeding to the prize which has gone to Robert T. Jones Jr., golfer; Bernard E. Berlinger, track and field; James A. Bausch, track and field, and Cunningham, track and field, since its inauguration in 1930.

Overhead Game Giving Offense A Decided Edge

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Proficient use of the overhead game has given offense a decided edge over defense in the National Professional Football League this season.

Figures announced last night revealed that one in every three passes tried so far have been completed and one of the results is that the pros have yet to play a tie game.

The world champion Chicago Bears continue to lead in ground gaining with a total of 2063 yards in six games. Pittsburgh has gained more than any of the eastern division teams, with 1775 yards, although the Pirates are next to last in the won-and-lost column in the East.

The Green Bay Packers hold a decided edge in passing. The Packers have completed 33 out of 75 tries.

Statistics for the league follow:

Team	Yards Gained	Oppo. Yardage	Passes Tried	Passes Com'd
Eastern Division				
New York	1199	1077	62	21
Boston	1388	1354	76	19
Brooklyn	316	658	41	11
Pittsburgh	1775	2191	130	45
Philadelphia	980	1290	75	20
Western Division				
Chicago Bears	2063	938	99	30
Detroit	1195	662	61	18
Green Bay	1296	994	75	33
Chic. Cards	728	815	69	18
Cincinnati	741	1721	96	27

Black Hawks Sign Kenney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Ernest Kenney of the Edmonton Eskimos has been signed to play defense for the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League, it is announced here. Kenney will be used in place of Taffy Abel, it is stated, if the latter does not return and sign his contract soon. If Abel signs, the new star may get one of the defense posts planned for the Coulter brothers. Kenney is 21 years of age and weighs 205 pounds. He is supposed to report to the team at Champaign, Ill., next Thursday.

Tigers to Train at Lakeland

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers, champions of the American League, will do their spring training next season at Lakeland, Fla., where Mickey Cochrane started the team on its 1934 pennant march. The first squad of pitchers and catchers have been ordered to report early in March.

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

QUEBEC, Oct. 23—The Boston Bruins are rapidly rounding into shape and will play their first exhibition game Saturday night, opposing their farm team, the Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American League, and Anglo-Pulp, local amateur sextet. The Bruins will play 30 minutes against each team, with the proceeds to go to charity. Meanwhile a trade, involving Gordon Tony Savage, was in the air as Manager Art Ross of the Bruins and Leo Dandurand of the Montreal Canadiens talked over the situation. The Canadiens acquired Savage from Calgary, where he starred.

WINNIPEG—The New York Rangers are not yet clear of holdouts, but that has not stopped Lester Patrick from sending his squad through a long daily workout. "Ching" Johnson and Earl Seibert have yet to put their names on the dotted lines. Meanwhile Tommy Gorman's Montreal Maroons are ready to settle down to hard work, having shaken the kinks out of their legs yesterday in the first workout of the season. The two teams will begin a three-out-of-five exhibition series Saturday.

OTTAWA—Bill Cowley, brilliant young Ottawa amateur, who led the Maritime League in scoring last season, has come to terms with St. Louis Manager Eddie Gerard closed the deal last night, following a week of negotiations.

Stan Brown to Coach

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 23 (Canadian Press)—Dr. Stanley Brown, East Windsor dentist, will again coach the Windsor Bulldogs from a defense position in this year's International Hockey League. Brown's reappointment set at rest speculation since Flat Walsh put in his bid for the position a few weeks ago. John Chick, Windsor manager, made the announcement following a telephone conversation with Lester Patrick, of the New York Rangers, and a conference of the Windsor club directors.

Cage Practice Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Coach Franklin C. Cappon of the University of Michigan varsity basketball team called out candidates recently and 20 men reported, including six lettermen. Practice sessions will be held four times each week until after the football season, when they will be held daily. About 12 more men are expected to report at the end of the gridiron season. Michigan's cage season opens Dec. 1 against Calvin College.

Sporting Around the Hub

WHILE college, school and playground football teams battle on Greater Boston gridirons this Saturday, cross-country runners will gather at the starting line in Franklin Park to compete in the twentieth annual New England cross-country run (individual and team championships) of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The harriers will cover a course of 10,000 meters or approximately 6¼ miles. Individual prizes will be awarded to the first, second and third men to finish. A plaque will be given to the team winning the championship, provided that not less than four teams from four different organizations start. Medals will go to the members of the first three teams to finish.

* * *

The weekly tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association of Boston was rained out yesterday. Leo J. Hannon, president of the association, announced that the tournament will be played next Monday at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown.

* * *

More than 50 varsity and freshman basketball candidates reported to Wes Fesler, Harvard varsity coach, and Dolph Samborski, the freshman mentor, at the preliminary meeting at the Harvard Varsity Club last night. Practice will start next week with three sessions during a seven-day period until the end of the football season. Seven varsity letter men of last year are back. In addition to Capt. Richard C. Boys '35, they are Samuel S. Greeley '36, Richard C. Ernst '36, James G. Grady '36, George V. Comfort '36, Robert K. Morse '35 and Richard G. Fletcher Jr. '35. Fletcher, Comfort and Greeley are now playing football.

* * *

Women were allowed to swim in the Harvard swimming pool last night for the first time this fall when wives and members of the families of the faculty members took the plunge. Use of the pool by the faculty and their wives proved popular last summer, and the Harvard Athletic Association decided to continue the practice this winter on Monday nights.

* * *

The Boston Dinghy Club representatives, at their weekly luncheon at the Rowe's Wharf Station of the Boston Yacht Club, yesterday announced plans for another active winter season on the Charles River Basin. The season will get under way this week-end with two days of racing off the M. I. T. boathouse floats near the Cottage Farm Bridge. The second intercollegiate match between Harvard and Dartmouth will start the program on Friday afternoon. Sunday, starting at 10:30 a. m., the Boston club will open its regular fall season with racing all day.

* * *

Sixteen freshmen harriers have reported at M. I. T. for Coach Oscar Hedlund's first-year cross-country team.

* * *

J. Lawrence Pool of the Boston A. A. heads the new Massachusetts squash racquets ranking list, which is based on last season's play. Pool won all the leading championships held here last winter with the exception of the national. He was top-ranking player in the Bay State in 1928 when an undergraduate of Harvard. The others in the ranking list are Thomas E. Janeen Jr., Harvard Club; E. R. Sargent, Harvard University; William Rice, B. A. A.; G. Holmes Perkins, Harvard Club; Richard Wakeman, Neighborhood Club; G. G. Glidden, Harvard; J. L. Hall, University Club; R. E. Stuart, B. A. A.; S. B. Myers, Harvard Graduates; Harry Cross, Union Boat Club; A. Amos Enos, University Club; W. E. Bowditch, Union Boat Club; R. C. Bowditch, Harvard Graduates, and Malcolm Clarke, B. A. A.

Iowa State Five Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Five lettermen were included in the Iowa State varsity basketball squad that reported here recently for its initial practice session. Coach Louis E. Menze has scheduled three sessions each week until Nov. 15, when daily workouts will be held. Several players will not report until the football season has ended.

St. Louis Situation Brings Hockey War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23—Claiming a territorial agreement signed two years ago is still in force, W. F. Grant, president of the American Hockey Association, declared here today his league would continue to regard St. Louis as its territory. Frank G. Wainwright, owner of the Flyers, has leased the Winter Garden for the American schedule.

National League interests have begun moving the Ottawa Club, to be known as the Eagles, to the Arena here, where the Americans played last year. The Arena seats 10,000 and the Garden 3500. Several capacity crowds turned out at the Arena last year, and the St. Louis club is said to have been successful financially.

According to the National League interests, the agreement, signed two years ago, has expired. However, Harry A. Frank, American League attorney, said he was considering injunction proceedings against the Eagles, who have scheduled their first game here for Nov. 8.

Frank Jacobs Sets World's Horseshoe Pitching Record

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Horseshoe pitchers who delayed their qualifying tasks until today had a new record to shoot at as the world's championship advanced toward match play.

The mark was set up by Frank Jacobs of Blue Mound, Kan., a 64-year-old veteran who in 50 years of playing has won 13 world's titles. An exponent of the one-and-three-quarters turn he flipped ringers yesterday with such monotony that when he had flung 150 shoes 125 of them had circled the pin for a score of 399 out of a possible 450.

Just behind him came young Jim Lecky of Phoenix, Ariz., with a 396 total followed by Arthur Thomas, 17-year-old sensation from Salt Lake City, who shot a 393. Guy Zimmerman, of Sac City, Iowa, scored a 385 and Ted Allen, of Alhambra, Calif., defending champion, looped a 390.

Qualifying play was expected to run through Wednesday morning.

Amusements

TOWN HALL, New York
Friday Eve., Oct. 26
Song Recital
by
MME. CAROLINE
Hudson-Alexander
JORDAN HALL, Boston
Thursday Eve., Nov. 1
Tickets at Respective Box-Offices NOW

BRATTLE HALL, CAMBRIDGE
CHARDON
STRING QUARTET SEVEN CONCERTS
First concert, Thursday evening, October 25, at 8:30. Program: Mozart—Oboe Quartet; Carpenter—String Quartet; Brahms—String Quartet in C Minor.
Tickets for the series: $3.50, $6, $9. Now on sale at the LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 44 Church St., Cambridge. Tel. UNiversity 0936.

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Evgs. 8:10 Sharp
LAST 7 PERFORMANCES
The Theatre Guild Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
"AH, WILDERNESS!"
with GEORGE M. COHAN
Positively Ends Oct. 27

LOEW'S STATE NOW
Her Greatest Picture!
HELEN HAYES in
"What Every Woman Knows"

WILBUR—This Week Only
RUTH DRAPER
CHARACTER SKETCHES
To benefit ten local charities
PRICES—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $3

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Harvard Square Porter 4580
GRACE MOORE
One Night of Love
Kay Francis and Leslie Howard
BRITISH AGENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON Presents a New Musical Play
Production Conceived and Directed by
HASSARD SHORT
THE GREAT WALTZ
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss. Dances by Albertina Rasch
"Probably the greatest eye-and-ear show of all time." Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune. Evgs. 8:30, 55c to $3.30—Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30, 55c to $2.20—500 Orch. Seats Every Night at $2.20. The CENTER THEATER, 49th St. and 6th Ave.

D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA
OPERA COMPANY from London
Mon., Tues. and Wed. Nights and Wed. Mat. "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PINAFORE" Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Nights and Sat. Mat. "IOLANTHE"
Week OCT. 29. Mon. to Wed., "THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD"; Thur. to Sat., "PRINCESS IDA"
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.

Where to Dine

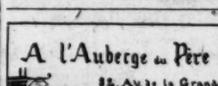
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROSOFF'S
147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST.
TRULY A GENEROUS SERVICE. WE HAVE BEEN MAKING FRIENDS FOR 35 YEARS. A VISIT HERE WILL SHOW WHY. WHILE WE ARE RIGHT AT TIMES SO OUR RESTAURANT OFFERS UNUSUAL RESTFULNESS.
6 COURSE LUNCHEON 50¢
7 COURSE DINNER 75¢
"Always something good to eat"

YAMA'S
47 East 49th Street
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
Introducing SUKI - YAKI a delicious Japanese dinner in addition to our regular American menu.
No alcoholic beverages
Open Sundays

The Hearthstone
TEA ROOM, Inc.
102 EAST 22ND STREET
LUNCHEON TEA
DINNER .....85c-$1.00-$1.25
Open Sundays 5 to 8:30 P. M.

Shay's - Fleming's
NEW TEA ROOM
FEATURING 35c-45c LUNCHEONS AND CHICKEN AND STEAK DINNER 55c
SOUTHERN COOKING
Open Sundays 9-4 p. m. No Liquor Served
35 West 46th Street, near Fifth Avenue



Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

FRANCE
PARIS
PARIS, FRANCE
PRUNIER
9 RUE DUPHOT, PARIS
High Class Restaurant
Paris' famous fish Restaurant. Oysters, Shell Fish, Lobsters, all kinds of fish and caviar sent anywhere.
WEST END BRANCH
TRAKTIR
16 avenue Victor-Hugo
Open all the year round.

Ask for the story of VATEL
Le Grand Vatel
275 rue Saint Honoré
High Class Restaurant
Renowned Cuisine

PARIS, FRANCE
Caneton
Refined Russian
RESTAURANT
2 rue de la Bourse (Near the Bourse)
Lunch and Dinner Frs. 25.-
Russian Orchestra

A l'Auberge du Père Louis
23, Av. de la Grande Armée (Porte Maillot)
7 Rue de la Boule Rouge (Faubourg Montmartre)
17 Rue des Ponthieu (Champs Elysées)

Le Chapon Fin
PORTE MAILLOT
(CORNER AVE. MALAKOFF)
RESTAURANT REASONABLE PRICES
BASQUE REGION SPECIALITIES

CASENAVE ELYSEE
CHARLES CASENAVE Succr
10 RUE DE DURAS
ALL FRANCE'S SPECIAL DISHES
$5 to 30

PARIS
DELMONICO
RESTAURANT
39 Avenue de l'Opéra
Special Daily Menus, Frs. 25.- and Frs. 15.-

CHEZ KORNILOFF
6, Rue d'Armaillé
(near Etoile)
Russian and French Dishes
Ex Chef to Imperial Court

樓酒國中
"NUITS DE CHINE"
A MONTMARTRE (Place Pigalle)
28, RUE VICTOR MASSE
MUSICAL TEAS, LUNCHES, DINNERS
VERY REASONABLE

Auberge du Roy Vagabond
50, RUE RICHELIEU
PALAIS-ROYAL
SMALL, INTIMATE RESTAURANT
Prix Fixe Frs. 15.- GOOD CUISINE

DANISH PASTRY SHOP
6 Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered, Frs. 1.25
Scandinavian lunch, Frs. 12.-
Beverage and cake included. Tel. Opéra 08-28

ROBIN RESTAURAT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
GOOD HOME COOKING EVERYTHING FRESH
English Spoken—Se habla Español

MAISON RABIET
STROHM Succr.
55 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
Sandwiches of All Kinds for Home Teas and Lunches

PARIS

FOYOT 33 rue de Tournon (near the Luxembourg) Phone: Fleurus 60-30
Foyot Lobster. Condé Pheasant.
Suzette Pancakes.

Carton
TEMPLE OF TRADITION
Carton 9 PLACE DE LA MADELEINE

L'ESCARGOT
38, RUE MONTORGUEIL
"LES HALLES" (near markets)
FROG'S LEGS, SNAILS
FISH AND GAME SPECIALITIES
COOKING AT ITS BEST

The Smart Sets Goes to
RUMPELMAYER

Teas and Lunches—Cakes and Candies
9, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

Louis Sherry
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
LIGHT LUNCHES-TEAS
ICE CREAM SODAS

IXE
TEAS and LUNCHES
Cakes, Confectionery
OPERA: 6 rue Halévy Tel. Opéra 12-20
MADELEINE: 24 rue Royale Tel. Opéra 19-63
Special Lunch at fixed price: Frs. 15.-

PENY
3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine
LUNCH FOR Frs. 12. TEAS
American Layer Cakes a Specialty
Telephone: Anjou 06-75

Lunches and Teas
CHIBOUST-RUC
2 Place du Théâtre-Français
PATISSERIE
Hot Crescents and Brioches

Au Carillon Tea Rooms
7, avenue de l'Opéra

LE HAVRE (Normandy)
Le Havre
AU FILET DE SOLE
High Quality Low Prices
Restaurant
HOTEL NORMANDY

NICE (French Riviera)
Le Caneton
15 rue Alexandre-Mari
CENTER OF NICE
Refined French and Russian Cooking
Management ex: CANETON, PARIS

ENGLAND
LONDON
The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK-ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

"MRS · BROWN'S"
LITTLE TEA SHOP & LUNCHES TOO Ltd.
36 Wardour Street
Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1
Phone Gerrard 5863
Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.

SEVENOAKS
Meet at
Barry's Café
123 HIGH STREET
Luncheons Teas
Home-made Cakes

ITALY
ROME
ROME
HOTEL PALACE - AMBASSADORS
VIA VENETO—Near Pincio Garden
Famous Restaurant Terrace
Lunch and Dinner in the open
Orchestra. Comm. C. F. Rota, Mgr.

SWITZERLAND
LAUSANNE
RESTAURANT TEA ROOM ST. FRANCOIS
2 Place St. Francois, Lausanne
On the same side as Swiss Bank Union
Tel. 27.664 J. Schütz

WHEN patronizing the restaurants and tea rooms in these columns please mention the MONITOR.

Derbyshire's Cricket Team Of 1934 Excels

Outshines All Previous Achievements in English Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, Eng.—All their previous achievements in the English inter-county championship were excelled by Derbyshire's cricketers this year when they credited themselves with 12 victories and took third place in the final standing of the competition. The winner was Lancashire, with 57.11 per cent, and the runner-up, Sussex, with 54.

Derbyshire's unprecedented measure of success was due not so much to the skill of one or two outstanding individuals as to the all-round consistency of the side. The senior players were as dependable as any captain could wish, and the younger players rose splendidly to meet all demands made upon them. Of the younger brigade, none responded more gallantly than young William Copson. In his third year of first-class play, this fast bowler acquitted himself with distinction, taking 91 county wickets for 17.61 runs apiece. He is a great "find" for Derbyshire. His deliveries form a valuable contrast to those of his well-known team-mate, T. B. Mitchell.

Mitchell played for England in two test matches against Australia this season. For the county he sent down 804½ overs and dismissed 138 batsmen at an average cost of 17.39 runs. He came into first-class cricket seven years ago and since 1929 has always accounted for at least 100 victims in a season. He toured Australia with Douglas Jardine's team in the winter of 1932-33. Before cricket became his profession he was a miner at the Creswell Colliery.

Four Derbyshire batsmen had totals in four figures at the end of the championship campaign—D. M Smith, A. E. Alderman, L. F. Townsend and T. S. Worthington. Their figures were:

	Times Not Out	Total	Highest Score	Average
Smith	3	1565	131*	35.56
Alderman	6	1290	*124	33.94
Townsend	4	1149	*106	27.35
Worthington	0	1185	184	26.93

*Not out.

Here indeed was a solid backbone for the county's batting. And, as the average age of these warriors is less than 30 years, it can be understood quite easily why Derbyshire is talked of now as a team likely soon to break the almost complete monopoly enjoyed by Yorkshire and Lancashire in the championship. Only two sides, other than Yorkshire and Lancashire, have won the competition since the war. They were Middlesex in 1920 and 1921 and Nottinghamshire in 1929.

Why not Derbyshire (they ask around these parts) in 1935? And if you want justification for the query, they can cite, in addition to the stalwarts already mentioned, Harold Storer, Harry Elliott, the Pope brothers, A. V. and G. H., E. Carrington, and T. R. Armstrong. To which array of talent must be added the captain, A. W. Richardson, and A. F. Skinner, the only two amateurs who played at all regularly this season. Skinner's 102 against Gloucestershire at Gloucester was his first century in first-class play. L. B. Blaxland, an old Oxford Soccer Blue who is now a master at Repton College, batted for the county three times. N. M. Ford did so eight times and G. R. Jackson, the former skipper, four times.

Versatility is one of the outstanding qualities of the Derbyshire players, and it is exemplified very brightly in the veteran, Storer. He gained an international cap for Association football in his younger days and is now interested in the management side of that game. He is the only Derbyshire player who has made two double centuries in county cricket. He has exceeded 1000 runs in a season six times. Townsend, a steady bat and medium-paced bowler, is the only Derbyshire player who has achieved the cricketer's coveted "double event" (scoring 1000 runs and taking 100 wickets) in matches for his county.

Alderman, like Storer, with whom he opens the Derbyshire innings, is a cricketer-footballer. He plays as a forward for Derby County. Alderman made his first appearance in Derbyshire's cricket team in 1928 and in the following year he won his cap and had a regular place in the eleven. Ever since he has been getting better and better, and his average this year is away ahead of his previous seasonal performances. He is delightfully stylish batsman to watch and, as might be expected of a soccer forward, he is fast and neat in the field.

One of the most brilliant fieldsman seen in the Derbyshire team this year is Skinner, a Cambridge University senior with a Blue for field hockey. Skinner played a good innings in the senior's matches against Yorkshire, the champion county, and against the touring Australians, but somehow or other he failed to gain inclusion in the Light Blue's cricket team to oppose Oxford at Lord's. For Derbyshire he played 33 innings, 2 not out, and totaled 921, obtaining an average of 29.70, which is good going in one's second season of county play.

Livestock Show Opens At Kansas City for Week

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23 (AP)—Kings and queens of the barnyard staged a "million dollar" parade here Oct. 22 as the agricultural Midwest's annual big show—the American Royal—swung into its week's program.

The test of horses, champion bulls, record-producing milch cows, and prize winning hogs, sheep and mules, from many states held the limelight as they competed for thousands of dollars in awards and coveted blue ribbons. More than 3000 farm youths, many of them members of 146 rival stock judging teams from 35 states, came here for vocational agricultural, future farmers' and 4-H club conventions.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1663
Dedicated to the memory of William A. Shinkman
By Dr. P. G. Keeney

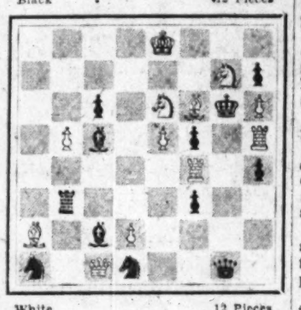
Black 4 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(From the Cincinnati Enquirer)

Problem No. 1664
By H. C. Mowry

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(From the Boston Transcript. Of late we have been publishing prize-winning problems, for the most part by European composers in European contests. These two problems, we venture to judge, are well above the average, in both beauty and difficulty, and are wholly American.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1661. Kt-Kt4
No. 1662. 1. B-B6 (threat P dis ch mate), R-QB2; 2 B-Q5, R-B4; 3 B-K4, R-B5; 4 B-B3, R-B5; 5 Kt-Kt3 mate.

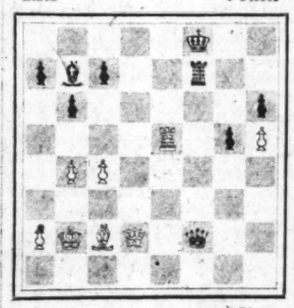
End-Game No. 222. White wins: 1 Kt-K7ch, RxKt; 2 Kt-K6, PxP; 3 QxBch, RxQ; 4 RxRch, K-R; 5 KtxQ, and wins.

End-Game

This is from the game won by Weissgerber from Rellstab in the German tournament at Bad-Pyrmont last year. White wins unexpectedly.

End-Game No. 223

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win.

Notes

The Leningrad tournament, which ended Sept. 2, resulted in a close victory for Botwinnik, with 7½ points out of a maximum of 11. Romanovsky and Rumin tied for second and third with 7. Rabinovitch was fourth with 6½. Kan was fifth with 6, with Euwe sixth with 5½. Kmoch, the other non-Russian player, tied for seventh and eighth with 5. Euwe, who won two, lost two (to Rumin and Rabinovitch) and drew seven, appears to have been in poor form.

There is a possibility that Botwinnik will play in the Hastings Christmas tournament. Others who have been invited to play include Flohr, Dr. Euwe and Lilienthal.

The Boston chess season was opened auspiciously with a simultaneous Columbus Day at the Wells Memorial. Harold Morton, New England champion, played 26, winning 23, losing one (to Robert Mitchell, Connecticut champion), and drawing two (with George Jones and Albert Harris). Later in the day the Boston championship started, with 14 entries. In addition there are 26 playing in the minor tournament.

Whether or not Tholfsen anticipated Kashdan's sacrifice in their game at Syracuse, it is impossible to state, but in any event the play thereafter was highly critical, Kashdan eventually winning a pawn, and the game.

French Defense

Kashdan White	Tholfsen Black	Kashdan White	Tholfsen Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	20 KtxR	P-KKt4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 RxB	KtxR(e)
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	22 Kt-B6	B-B4
4 KtxP	Kt-Q2	23 B-Kt3	R-KB
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2	24 R-Q8	KtxB
6 B-Q3	KKt-B3	25 RxRch	KxR
7 P-B3	P-B4	26 PxKt	P-R3(f)
8 KtxP	KtxKt	27 Kt-Kt8	P-QB4
9 PxKt	BxP	28 Kt-Q7ch	K-K2
10 Castles	Castles	29 KtxB	PxKt
11 B-KKt5	P-KR3	30 K-B	K-Q3
12 B-R4	B-K2	31 K-K2	K-Q4
13 Q-K2	Q-B2	32 P-Kt3	P-K4
14 QR-Q	R-Q	33 K-K3	P-R4
15 Kt-K5	P-QKt3	34 P-B3	P-KR5
16 KR-K	B-Kt2	35 PxP	PxP
17 KtxP(a)	Q-B3(b)	36 P-R3	P-R5
18 B-K4!	QxB(c)	37 PxP	K-B5
19 QxQ	BxQ(d)	38 K-K4	Resigns

(a) Does Black think this impossible on account of his reply?
(b) If 17 . . . KxKt; 18 QxPch, K-B; 19 B-B4 wins.
(c) If 18 . . . KtxB; 19 KtxR, BxKt; 20 RxBch, RxR; 21 BxR wins.
(d) 19 . . . RxR wins three pieces for the Q, but White's extra pawns, after 20 KtxPch, K-B; 21 QxP, RxRch; 22 QxR, PxKt, would make it hard for Black to hold the game.
(e) If 21 . . . BxKt; 22 R-Q4, or 21 . . . RxKt; 22 RxRch, BxR; 23 R-Q4.
(f) This enables White to exchange the last remaining pieces, with a much easier win with the extra pawn.

As a rule, short master games are won by White, Black finding it easier to go wrong in the defense than White in the attack which the first move gives him. But here is a game, from a tournament at Bad Liebwerda, Czechoslovakia, last August, won by Flohr with 9½-1½, with Samisch second with 7½-3½, and Gilg third with 7-4, in which Black wins with a fine early mid-game combination.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Eliskases White	Gilg Black	Eliskases White	Gilg Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 QPxP(e)	RxB!
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 PxR	P-K6
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 BxKt(f)	PxKtch
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	17 QxP	BxB
5 P-K3	Castles	18 PxP	PxP
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	19 P-B3	B-K3
7 R-B	P-B3	20 P-KKt4	Q-Kt3
8 Q-B2	Kt-K5(a)	21 P-B5(g)	B-Kt5
9 B-B4	P-KB4	22 R-B3	P-Q5
10 P-KR4(b)	QKt-B3	23 PxB	PxR
		24 PxP	R-Q
11 B-K2(c)	Kt-Kt5	25 Q-B	R-QB
12 KtxKt(d)	BPxKt	26 P-K7	Q-B4
13 Kt-Q2	P-K4!	Resigns	

(a) Not new, but perhaps unexpected. An aggressive continuation that serves notice that Black intends to have an active hand in shaping the mid-game. After the text, 9 KtxKt, PxKt; 10 BxB, QxB; 11 QxP, Q-Kt5ch wins the P back with a fairly even game.
(b) White should play Kt-K5, so that later he can dislodge the Kt at K4 with P-B3, eventually assaulting the black center pawns with P-K4.
(c) Again Kt-K5 is in order.
(d) If 12 Kt-Q, Black could win a P with Q-R4ch.
(e) If 21 . . . BxKt; 22 R-Q4, or 21 . . . RxKt; 22 RxRch, BxR; 23 R-Q4.
(f) This enables White to exchange the last remaining pieces, with a much easier win with the extra pawn.
(g) 21 P-QR3. P-Q6 might prolong a hopeless struggle.

Arms Sale Banned In Roman Catholic Centers in Mexico

President Rodriguez Delays Acting on Expulsion of Catholic Prelates

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 23 (AP)—The sale of arms and ammunition was forbidden in certain parts of Mexico today by orders of the Secretary of War.

No announcement was made in the capital of the order, but dispatches announced it had been put into effect in Guadalajara and Pebla, important Roman Catholic centers.

President Rodriguez, who will have to make the final decision on a project for expulsion of Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops from Mexico, returned last night to Tehuacan after a day here, apparently postponing for at least a few days any definite action by the Government.

In Tehuacan, President Rodriguez conferred with President-Elect Lazaro Cardenas and former President Plutarco Elias Calles on the religious and political situation.

Anti-Roman Catholic sentiment resulted in the closing of all churches in the State of Colima and in the city of Queretaro, where a group of demonstrators drove worshipers outside with cries of "Viva la revolucion" and "Viva Cardenas."

Priests have already been expelled and churches taken over by authorities in the states of Tabasco, Chiapas and Sonora.

Support of the Government's attitude toward Roman Catholics and of the reform of Article Three of the Constitution to make socialistic education compulsory was given by workers' organizations, including the General Confederation of Workers and Peasants, which has more than 50,000 members.

Two Roman Catholic churches in Colima, capital of the State of that name, were closed today by order of the Governor, bringing to four the number of states in the republic without churches.

Similar steps were taken previously by the Governors of Tabasco, Chiapas and Sonora, where priests have been expelled and churches taken over by authorities.

The situation caused by a conflict over pending implantation of socialistic education and proposals for expulsion of high Roman Catholic functionaries remained generally quiet while opposition factions waited for President Rodriguez to act on the anti-church plan. Disorders due to local political disagreements were reported in Saltillo.

Members of the Legislature at Saltillo were reported to have taken refuge in the offices of the National Revolutionary Party and to have been given a detail of troops to protect them against possible attacks by Gov. Valdes Sanchez of Coahuila. A group of 100 men representing the Governor took possession of the Governor's palace in Seltillo, where disagreements between the Governor and his opponents resulted in the seizure of the newspaper Diario del Norte.

Methodists in South Want 'Eradication' Of Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23—Tennessee Methodists in 121st annual conference here this week reaffirmed their belief that "eradication and not restriction is the solution of the liquor problem."

Conference delegates pledged themselves to vote in the coming November election only for those candidates who stand for "sobriety and sound temperance legislation," and took upon themselves part of the blame for "betraying youth at the last ballot box."

"If the Baptists and Methodists of the land had stood 50 per cent loyal, we could have stopped the inflow of booze, and we ought to be everlastingly ashamed of ourselves," Dr. John L. Hill, editor of the Baptist Sunday School Board, told the conference.

Dr. A. E. Clement, president of the conference temperance board, charged that the present Administration at Washington has failed to keep its promises relative to repeal in that it has failed to protect the dry states, that the saloon has returned to many states and that its effect on business has not been in keeping with the pre-repeal pledges.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Sundays, Oct. 28; Nov. 11 and 25; 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

MUSKEGON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WOCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

TULSA—First and third Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc-214m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KQCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 3:45-4:00 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m.

WESLACO — Sundays, 3:00-3:15 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 7:02-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT — Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8, 9, 10, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Kansas City, Mo.

HOTEL PRESIDENT
450 Rooms of comfort — all with bath. Garage in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. from 14th and Baltimore $2.50
PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Dir.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

London

Opposite the British Museum
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell St., London, W. C. 1
200 Rooms. Comfort and Refinement. Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all Bedrooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 8/6 Rooms with Private Bath Room)—
Single (including Breakfast) from 11/6
Double (including Breakfast) from 19/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet "London Old and New" on application.
Telegrams: Thackeray, London

ALEXANDRA
Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, London
In the centre of fashionable London, overlooking Hyde Park, close to Shopping Centres, Theatres, etc.
Luxurious accommodation with every modern amenity and comfort. Faultless service. English cuisine. 140 bedrooms with running water and telephones.
Write for Brochure. Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 10/6. Inclusive weekly terms from 5 gns.
Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London"

IN A QUIET GARDEN SQUARE
An attractive modern Hotel. Immediate access to all parts of London. 100 rooms with running water and telephone. Every detail of cuisine and accommodation is admirable. Electric lifts; central heating. Inclusive weekly terms from 4 gns.
STANHOPE COURT Hotel
Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington
LONDON, S. W. 7

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL
In the select residential district with direct access to all parts of London. 140 bedrooms, with running water and telephone. Electric lift. Central heating. Modern comfort, finest cuisine and perfect service. Write for Brochure. Inclusive weekly terms from 3½ gns.
Queen's Gate, S. Kensington, London, S.W.7

AMBASSADORS HOTEL Upper Woburn Pl., W.C.1
Most Central Position in London
4 minutes from Christian Science church
Renowned for Comfort and Refinement
Up-to-date throughout. Room, Bath and Table d'Hôte Breakfast 8/6d. and 10/3d.
Double Rooms from 17/-
Special Reduced Residential Terms
Telegrams "Ambassotel London"
GARAGE AT REAR OF HOTEL

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the
Hotel REMBRANDT
Facing Victoria and Albert Museum
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every Bedroom Hot and Cold Water Radiator and Phone. Same Management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Pal. Rd.

Hotel Belgravia
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
250 Rooms with Running Water, telephone, heating, etc. BED, BATH and TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST from 9/6.
En Pension from 15/- per day.
Telephone: Victoria 9640 (ten lines)

England

The Queen Hotel
HARROGATE
One of the most charming Hotels in the Country, with traditions extending over three centuries.
REASONABLE CHARGES
Accommodation for 250. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet, Miniature Golf, Large Garage.
Brochure and Tariff from the Manager.
'Grams: Queen Hotel, Harrogate 'Phone 2284

San Francisco

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
Every Room Outside and with Bath. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block. P. Tremain Loud, Manager
SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Stewart
Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Chicago

Enjoy your Stay in Chicago
Make Your Home at the
MEDINAH CLUB OF CHICAGO 505 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
More than 400 modern rooms and suites—Recreational and athletic facilities for Men, Women and Families.
$3 Single and up

New York City

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath $2.00 up
Double room with bath $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

New York State

BUFFALO, N. Y.
HOTEL TOURAINE
$2 Single with Private Bath $1.50 with Connecting Bath
A. A. ROHRER, *Manager*

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Mareness, Manager

Atlantic City, N. J.

The TRAYMORE Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY
500 feet from Boardwalk and Steel Pier
Bell & Cope, Ownership Management
MODERN AND MODERATE

Washington, D. C.

The Dodge Hotel
In the Shadow of the U. S. Capitol
Send for Our Brochure
—"A Week in Washington"—planning for you a most delightful visit, making The Dodge, with its perfect appointments and superb cuisine, your headquarters.
"No tipping" is the rule of the House.
North Capitol and E Streets
Washington, D. C.

The Political Spotlight
Home of celebrities—the axis of colorful happenings in world's most eventful city. Request rates.
The WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON — D.C.
380 large, outside rooms with private bath, $2.50 up.
On beautiful Thomas Circle, easy walking distance to White House and the shopping district. A house with a cordial, homelike spirit, plus all conveniences and luxuries of a modern hotel. Spacious dining hall with food of supreme quality.
Breakfasts, 25c up Dinners, 75c up
Careful Service in our own Garage.

Travel

Cruise romantic South Seas to island bowers of eternal springtime. Experience the ultimate of gracious living aboard a celebrated luxury liner. *Ten* glorious, routine-annulling days at sea. *Twelve* joy-filled days of Hawaiian enchantment. *All within focus of a three-weeks' round trip!*

SOUTH SEA CRUISES
NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA *via Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji*

Over fresh and enthralling sea-ways starred by the Southern Cross. Adventuring in glamorous, provocative lands teeming with travel lore. *Personally escorted tours* at every port—both going and returning—Honolulu! Pago Pago! Suva! Auckland! Sydney! Melbourne! *All in 46 days' round trip* on the S. S. Mariposa or S. S. Monterey. *At one All-Inclusive-Low-Cost!*

Full details and free illustrated literature at your travel agency, or

'ROUND *the* WORLD *via* AUSTRALIA
Wide choice of routes. New ships...Low fares.

Matson Line • Oceanic Line
New York - Chicago - San Francisco - Los Angeles - Portland - Seattle

S.S. LURLINE · S.S. MARIPOSA · S.S. MONTEREY · S.S. MALOLO

Let Us Take You To Europe!

The total cost of a European trip is less than living and travel on a comparable scale anywhere in the world. And for the greatest measure of comfort and service—

CUNARD WHITE STAR

FROM BOSTON
Laconic ..... Oct. 27
Georgic ..... Nov. 3
Scythia ..... Nov. 10

FROM NEW YORK
Majestic ..... Nov. 3
Aquitania ..... Nov. 9
Berengaria ..... Nov. 17

Ask your Local Agent
No one can serve you better.

Authorized Christian Science Literature is available on board all Cunard White Star steamers.

CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED
33 State Street, Boston

To Monitor Readers Who Travel
Monitor Information Bureaus in Europe are maintained in
LONDON: 2 Adelphi Terrace
PARIS: 56 Faubourg Saint-Honoré
BERLIN: 59A, Unter den Linden
FLORENCE: 11, Via Magenta
SWITZERLAND—Geneva: 16 Rue du Mont Blanc. Open 10-12 a. m. Berne: Bollwerk, 15. 10-12 a. m., 3-6 p. m.
Visitors are cordially welcomed at these bureaus, where information may be had concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, tourist agencies, shops and schools which are advertised in the Monitor.

LUXURY CRUISE TO THE Mediterranean EGYPT-PALESTINE

Statendam FROM NEW YORK FEB. 7th, 1935
58 days - 25 ports
16 countries

The annual visit of the flagship of the Holland-America Line is the event of the year in the Mediterranean. Every detail of the cruise has been carefully planned, to assure the utmost comfort, pleasure and relaxation.
For booklet of itinerary of the "Queen of the Spotless Fleet"
APPLY TO YOUR LOCAL TOURIST AGENT *or*
American Express Co., Frank C. Clark, or
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
14 Providence Street (Statler Building), Boston
First Class - $625 up
Tourist Class - $340 up

SAIL from BOSTON
OCT. 31
NOV. 14
Winter Sailings and Rates on Application

Bermuda • West Indies
British Guiana
All First Class—All Outside Rooms
Low Round Trip Rates
"Luxurious Lady" Liners

BERMUDA $60.00 up
MONTSERRAT $121.50 up
DEMERARA $171.00 up
Combination Cruise
Ask for our Special Holiday Jamaica Combination 3 Weeks' Cruise.
JAMAICA $148.50 up

Consult Your Local Agent or
CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS
OLD SOUTH BUILDING, 294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, TEL. HAN. 1631-2-3

BUSINESS MEN *prefer these* SAFE BUSES

• SPEED-CONTROLLED THROUGH EXPRESSES
LOW FARES!
Going to a Boston Meeting?
Great Eastern will not only save you money to most points but Boston travelers may take advantage of our special rate of $2.25 for room with bath at a nearby first-class hotel by applying at our Boston Terminal, 62 Boylston, near Tremont.
Round Trip Fare to BOSTON
BUFFALO .... 18.00—NEW YORK 5.40
CHICAGO .... 33.75—PITTSBURGH .. 19.80
DETROIT .... 28.65—ST. LOUIS 37.80
LOS ANGELES 80.65—WASHINGTON . 14.15
—savings to hundreds of other cities.
GREAT EASTERN STAGES, Inc.
820 Columbia Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
GREAT EASTERN bus system NATION WIDE

NORWAY DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to Norwegian America Line 22 Whitehall St., New York

WABASH
To and From
ST. LOUIS
Thru service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.
Delmar Boulevard Station. A Great Convenience.
Here you may leave your train 25 minutes before it arrives in St. Louis Union Station.
Exclusively Wabash
Also splendid service between Detroit and Chicago. Ask any Wabash representative for information — or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

NEW ZEALAND
Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney... on modern Aorangi and Niagara. From Vancouver and Victoria. *Low-cost round-trip fares. Inclusive Tours.* Inquire any Canadian Pacific office.
Canadian Australasian Line

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Listed Stock Quotations •

Easier Price Tendency Shown in New York Market

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Receding Trend Manifested In Stock Trading

Few of the Leaders Show Resistance to Bear Pressure

By **Forrest Price**

Just about the same sort of market as yesterday's.

And little better is expected until after President Roosevelt delivers that address tomorrow.

Total sales approximated 550,000 shares.

Traders and brokers are not taking any chances. Neither are investors.

What the President tells the American Bankers Association tomorrow may mean everything or nothing. His words may be golden or leaden.

Movement of stock prices today reflected a decidedly mixed feeling about it all. Some stocks were down and some up. Many of them were off a point or so during most of the session.

The metal shares were heavy. Dome Mines dropped 2½ points at one time. U. S. Smelting was down more than a point.

Quite a lot of stocks declined a point or so, and others moved up as much.

Owens Illinois Glass rose more than 3 points. Gillette preferred moved up more than 2 as also did First National Stores. A number showed gains of a point or more.

There were probably more gains than losses in the bond department. The U. S. Governments were decidedly mixed. There was some interest manifested in the corporate loans. The standard rails moved forward good fractions. Most of the foreign obligations ruled steady with small or no price changes. Austrian 7s were in demand, and rose more than a point at one time.

Moderate early improvement was shown by the grains and cotton. The gains lost most of their gains later. Cotton closed steady.

Probably never before have business leaders so carefully scanned the financial horizon as they are now doing. And thus far their examination has met with encouraging results.

Although there are clouds of uncertainty in the skies, and much remains to be done before the country can balance its budget and get away from inflation scares, there are some financial highlights which serve as beacons to forthcoming prosperity.

It was indeed gratifying to learn that the offering of $75,000,000 Treasury bills brought applications for $205,632,000. These were 182-day bills with an average rate of 2 per cent.

Total interval receipts for the third quarter amounted to $804,878,165 compared with $613,258,977 in the corresponding three months last year.

These are indisputable indications of recovery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The securities markets apparently were existing principally on hope today, with Washington holding the key to any substantial revival in speculative enthusiasm.

Stocks churned about unevenly during the early proceedings. Heavy and firm spots were noticeable in various categories. The trading volume was somewhat larger than in the preceding session. Many issues were virtually unchanged.

Shares that managed to push up 1 to 3 points included those of Owens-Illinois Glass, Eastman Kodak, American Can, Continental Can, McCrory Stores and Spiegel-May-Stern.

Some of the gold mining stocks developed a heavy tone, with Noranda off nearly 3, and Dome and McIntyre yielding a point or so each.

Smeltings Are Idle

U. S. Smelting and American Smelting did virtually nothing. Union Pacific lost a point, and such issues as American Telephone, U. S Steel, Consolidated Gas, Case, du Pont, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck held to a narrow range.

The attention of the markets seemed to be centered largely on the American Bankers' convention at the Capitol and what President Roosevelt will tell the financiers tomorrow regarding the Administration's monetary program and future fiscal policies.

There were wide guesses as to the context of the Chief Executive's speech, and many traders were not disposed to take a position on either side of the equities market in the meantime.

Bond Market Steady

A moderate buying interest in corporate bonds today helped to keep in motion the creeping upward movement of recent market sessions. U. S. Governments were not greatly changed during the early trading, although the guaranteed issues tended to sag.

Rising half a point or better, Santa Fe 4s sold at 104. Canadian Pacific debentures at 80⅞, Northern Pacific 4s at 99, Pennsylvania General 4½s at 102½ and Western Union 5s at 80¾.

In the more speculative types gains of like amount were fairly numerous, affecting some loans of the Alleghany Corp., St. Paul, New York Central and Southern Railway.

Treasury loans showed something like an equal division of small gains and losses. Home Owners Loan 2¾s were off 4-32 of a point at 94.26; the 3s were down 6-32 at 97.24 and 4s down 5-32 at 97.25. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s were up 4-32 at 97.26.

In the foreign department principal activity was in Polish 7s which rose half a point to 133; German Government 7s, with all early sales at 38½, unchanged from the previous close, and Japanese 6½s, which also were even with yesterday's final at 92⅞. On light transfers Austrian 7s rose 1¼ points to 75, and fractional improvement occurred in the obligations of Belgium, Brazil, Colombia and France.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	110	110	110	110
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
84	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	10	82	82	82	82
17⅜	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
9⅝	4⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	2200	106¼	105	106	105½
3⅜	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	800	18½	17¾	18	18⅝
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem.	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	130
23⅜	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	13¾	13¼	13⅝	13¼
20⅛	11⅛	..	Alpha Port Cem.	100	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
7¼	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	300	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	900	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼
43½	28⅛	2	Am Ag Ch Del	500	44	43½	43¾	43¾
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	200	13	12	12	12½
50½	40	3	Am Bk Note pf	40	44	44	44	43
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
72⅞	46⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug pf.	100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
38	19⅛	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	24½	23½	23½	24¼
103⅜	90¼	4	Am Can	2400	103⅞	102½	103	102¾
148½	126½	7	Am Chain	100	143¼	143¼	143¼	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	16½	16½	16½	..
56½	32½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	32½	32½	32½	34
64½	46⅝	3	Am Chile	500	63½	63½	63½	64
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	15	14½	14½	14⅞
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7½	7½	7½	8
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	12	12	12	..
45¼	27	6	Am Ice pf	100	26½	26½	26½	26¾
11	4¾	..	Am International	900	6½	6½	6½	6½
1½	½	..	Am La France	700	⅜	½	½	½
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	17¼
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
27⅝	14½	..	Am Metal	300	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
12¼	3¾	..	Am Uower & Lt	400	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	12	12	12	12⅜
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	14⅜	14	14¼	14⅜
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	12500	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	55
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	36¼	35¼	35½	36⅜
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅝
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	59½	59⅛	59¼	59
125¼	103½	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	110¼	110	110¼	110
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	500	16⅛	15¾	15¾	15⅞
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
83⅝	36	2½b	Am Writ Pap	100	41	41	41	41
4¼	1	.. h	Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17½	2⅞	.. h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	4	4	4	3⅞
7⅞	3¾	..	A P W Paper	100	4	4	4	..
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	5800	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
67	46¼	.6	Armour Ill pf N	1700	65¾	64⅝	64¾	66
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	5½	5½	5½	..
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	12	11¾	11¾	12½
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	34	34	34	..
73¾	45¼	..	Atchison T&SF	2300	52⅜	51¾	52	52½
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	30	6	6	6	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1900	23¼	23	23¼	23⅛
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	200	44¼	44	44¼	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1300	27⅜	27	27⅜	27¾
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12½
10¾	3⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	500	8	7¾	7¾	8
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	40½	40	40	..
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	600	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	15	15	15	15
39⅜	26	1½	Best & Co	100	35¼	35	35	36
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	28⅝	27⅞	28	27⅞
82	55	13½b	Beth Steel pf	100	61	61	61	61
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	120	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
26	18	.40	Bloomingdale	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
10¼	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	800	8¼	7¾	8	8
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	52½	52¼	52¾	52⅜
90	76	4†	Bon Ami A	20	90	90	90	90
28¼	10⅞	1.60	Borden	1200	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1300	24	23½	23¾	24
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1100	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17½
44⅝	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1100	39½	38¾	39	39½
58⅛	38	6	Brooklyn Q Pr	200	41½	41	41	42⅛
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1500	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	22⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	3200	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14½
3⅞	¾	.. h	Bush Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
15¾	8⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	9
4⅞	1½	..	Butterick	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	100	16	16	16	..
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	36¾	36⅜	36¾	37½
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	3	3	3	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
29½	21½	1	Canada Dry	200	15½	15½	15½	15¾
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	35	34½	35	35
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2100	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛	47
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	190	75½	74	75½	73
125⅝	22	1	Caterpillar Trac	700	27½	27	27	27½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	11200	26½	25⅝	25⅞	26⅛
22⅞	6⅛	.. h	Celotex Co pf	70	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	24¾	24	24¾	24
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	200	8	7½	8	7½
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	3400	37¾	36⅞	37¾	37¾
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	38¾	38¼	38¾	39
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	43	42⅜	42⅞	43
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3	3	3	3
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	5	4⅞	5	5
18	4½	..	Chi & N western	1600	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅞
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
30⅜	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	26½
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	10	14½	14½	14½	..
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	10300	35¾	35¼	35½	35¾
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	77½	77½	77½	77
2½	½	..	City Stores	4700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
21⅜	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	300	16¾	16	16	16¾
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	600	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	15
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	700	12¼	12	12	..
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	20	80	80	80	78½
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
32	10½	.. h	Colo F&I pf	10	17	17	17	..
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	60	18	18	18	..
33½	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	16	16	16	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	2800	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾
39⅝	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	600	36	35½	36	36
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	68½	68¼	68¼	68¼
35⅞	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1400	28¾	28½	28⅝	28⅜
38	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	48½	48	48½	..
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	130	105	105	105	105
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	29	29	29	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	50⅜	50	50	50⅜
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	109	109	109	109¾
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	19¾	19¼	19½	19¾
3⅜	1⅝	..	Commwlth & So	9200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
52¾	21½	6	Conklin & S pf	300	34	32⅞	33⅜	33½
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2400	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞	29¼
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1100	15½	14⅝	15	15
47⅜	22	2	Consol Gas	4300	26¾	26¼	26¾	26¾
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	88½	88	88½	88½
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	900	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
6¾	2⅝	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	6½	..	Container A	400	9	9	9	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
88¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1900	88½	87¼	88½	87½
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	30	29¼	30	29½
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	4400	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	2900	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16⅝
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	44½	44¼	44½	44⅝
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1400	65⅞	65¼	65⅝	65⅜
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	900	5	5	5	5¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
65	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	47	47	47	47
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	48	48	48	48
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜
85¾	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3900	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	7⅜	6⅞	7	7⅜
			—D—					
34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	1500	19½	19	19	19¾
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1200	15¾	15	15¼	15
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	2600	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	600	5	5	5	5¼
55⅛	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	300	44½	44	44½	43
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31	31	31	..
60¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1700	40¼	38½	39	41
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	15¼	15	15	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	5200	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
11⅞	5	..	Dresser B	300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	..
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	2300	93⅝	92⅞	93½	93¼
			—E—					
104¾	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	104¼	103½	103½	102¾
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	140	143	142¾	143	..
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
31⅝	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	24½	23¾	23⅞	24½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	310	90¼	90	90¼	99½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	600	4¼	4	4¼	4
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅝
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	9¼	9	9⅛	..
50	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	43¼	42¾	42¾	43
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	600	48¼	48	48	..
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	300	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
23	9	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	700	16	16	16	16¼
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
64	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	49	49	49	48
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	30	29½	29½	29½
106	87	6½	Fifth Ave pf	30	105½	105½	105½	..
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	79¼	79	79¼	..
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	66½	65½	65½	64½
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17½	6¼	..	Foundation	400	8⅜	8¼	8¼	..
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	22	22	22	22½
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1000	13	12¾	12½	13⅛
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	700	26¾	26½	26½	27
			—G—					
4⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
20	9⅜	..	Gamewell	140	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Ab Inv	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
43⅞	30	1	Gen Am Trans	600	36	35	35¼	36
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	500	17⅜	16½	16⅝	17¼
14⅜	7¼	.65b	Gen Baking	1200	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
10½	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	200	17½	17½	17½	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	5200	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
36⅛	28	1.8	Gen Foods	2000	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	31½
1⅜	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	½	½	½	½
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
61¾	50	3.30b	Gen Ital Edison	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
64½	51	..	Gen Mills	600	57½	57	57	58
42	24⅝	1†	Gen Motors	7000	29⅞	29¾	29⅝	30
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	103½	103¾	103½	103⅝
21	8½	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
5⅜	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	300	17¾	11⅜	11⅜	11½

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
43½	17⅜	..	Gen Steel Gas pf	100	25	24½	24½	24
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6000	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	1000	66⅛	65	66⅛	64
6⅜	2⅜	..	Glidden Bros	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
28⅜	15⅜	1†	Glidden	1600	23½	23	23½	23⅜
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	103½	103½	103½	103½
9½	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
23	16⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	300	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
18	8	..	Goodrich	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
62⅜	35½	..	Goodrich pf	200	37½	37½	37½	37⅝
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	1000	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21⅛
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅝	..
11⅜	3½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6½
8⅝	4	..	Grand Union	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	30⅝
151½	81½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11½	11½	11½	..
25½	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1800	27⅜	27½	27½	27⅜
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	50	114	114	114	112½
3½	⅜	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
31	7¼	..	Guan Sug pf	10	22½	22½	22½	..
16⅛	5	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	6	6	6	6
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	4500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	7¼	7	7¼	7½
24⅜	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	100	15¾	15¾	15⅝	..
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	200	4½	4¼	4½	4½
6⅜	2¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	200	83½	80½	80½	83½
12½	5¼	.30b	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	8½
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	400	73	72⅞	73	73
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	125	124	125	123¼
101	83	4†

Commerce and Finance

American Bankers' Head Says Banks Seeking Borrowers

Business and Industry

Banks Are Eager To Lend, Declares Association Head

F. M. Law Tells Convention Borrowers Timid—New Crowley Proposals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Banks of the country are not only willing but eager to make good loans, declared Mr. Francis Marion Law, president of the American Bankers' Association, at the formal opening of its convention here this morning. Financial conditions are now slowly improving and ultimate recovery is inevitable and only a matter of time. Superabundant bank credit, he declared, is now available, but the demand for credit is still "distressingly small."

"Many lines of credit put at the disposal of business men by banks are lying unused," he said. "it remains for business men to shake off their timidity and uncertainty and to indicate ability and willingness to borrow."

Law Sees Situation Improving

Mr. Law's address was coupled this morning with an important speech by Mr. Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in which he recommended the unlimited liability provision of the bank deposit insurance act be replaced by a provision calling for the payment of a definite premium, payable annually, and that the present limit of $5000 insurance for each depositor be fixed permanently as the maximum.

With over 4000 bankers now in attendance, leaders of the bankers' convention took a more conciliatory attitude toward the New Deal than speakers at earlier sessions of affiliated divisions, and Mr. Law frankly stated that "bankers generally agree that the banking system we have had has not been good enough." He warned also that "facts and conditions must be faced."

"There could be no greater mistake," he said, "than for us to preach untempered or undue optimism. There are grave problems to be recognized and solved."

Nevertheless, on the whole, Mr. Law saw the financial position improving.

"No group of men in all the country more earnestly desires recovery than the bankers and, as a group, we assert unshakable faith that the natural forces of the country, in themselves, will in due time bring about a full and complete measure of business recovery."

That does not mean a "do-nothing policy," is warranted, he said.

Says Foreign Trade Vital

"During the past few years the forces of destruction have been gallantly challenged and it can now be said that more and more these destructive forces are being put under control. The country has a right, a very good right, to look to the bankers to be among those who lead in the movement to reawaken business confidence and initiative."

Asserting that "There is no better investment in the world today than securities of the United States Government," Mr. Law paused long enough to stress the "vital need of individual initiative and of fair profit" for recovery and then subscribed his own faith to the "oft-repeated statement that business in America is better today than business sentiment.'

Recapture of American foreign trade is among the outstanding necessities for full business revival, he concluded, placing this on a par with the "return of private initiative" as the path to recovery.

The specific nature of the recommendations by Mr. Crowley caused deepest interest among the bankers as a probable expression of Administration attitude. Beginning with the declaration that after failure of 14,000 of the country's 30,000 banks between 1920-1933 "the American people will not knowingly permit a return to the condition prior to deposit insurance legislation, the speaker said that the Government sought to cooperate with and not to control the banks and stressed that "much remains to be done."

Crowley's Recommendations

"We have found institutions,' he revealed, "that paid dividends that should have been used to absorb losses then on their books and carried for a long time, and to build reserves to take care of losses as they occur."

Specific recommendations by Mr. Crowley follow:

1. New banks should not be started unless economically necessary in a particular community.
2. Bank management should absorb losses currently and should build reserves against future losses.
3. An "adequate capital structure" should be added as a condition of admission to the insurance fund, along with the present single condition of solvency.
4. The present temporary limit of $5000 deposit insurance should be made permanent.
5. The FDIC should have power to purchase assets from banks in difficulty, to facilitate mergers.
6. The corporation should have power to make its own rules to secure more flexible administration.
7. There should be a "definite premium payable annually" for the insurance service, instead of the present unlimited liability of the banks.

In conjunction with these major speeches, section and division meetings got under way today, while the possibility of a Congressional investigation of the prospective new president of the association was discussed off the record, as the convention prepared to elevate the first vice-president, Mr. Rudolph S. Hecht, head of the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans, to that position.

Mr. Hecht came under the attack of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York at the last session, who has threatened to bring the matter up again if the association follows its usual custom of automatically promoting the first vice-president to be president. Mr. Hecht was a director of the Union Indemnity Company, to which the RFC made loans, together with its affiliate, the Union Title Guarantee Company, of $4,000,000 in December, 1932, shortly before both failed in January, 1933.

Mr. Hecht was chairman of the advisory committee for the RFC at New Orleans, and Mr. Fish has charged he "was in a position to know" that the indemnity companies were insolvent. There was no evidence in informal conversations today, however, that the association had lost faith in its presumptive leader, and the Fish charges are hardly expected to reach the floor.

Mr. James C. Bolton of the Rapides Bank & Trust Company, Alexandria, La., was elected president of the state bank division of the association today, and Mr. C. J. Lord, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash., was elected president of the national bank division.

Sees Credit Unused

Acme

Francis M. Law
President of the American Bankers Association

Austrian Budget Deficit for Year About $22,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria ended the first six months of the present fiscal year with a deficit in the State Treasury Department of 111,000,000 schillings (about $22,000,000), which is more than a seventh of the total expenditures, according to a report just published here.

The Treasury receipts during that period were somewhat less than provided for in the state budget, while expenditures were much greater, due, it is explained, to the cost of the armed campaign against the Socialists in February.

A part of this deficit has been met by a special security tax and by a new issue of coins and bank notes, while a part remains uncovered.

At no time since the founding of the Austrian republic has a budget year ended with a favorable state or trade balance, though during recent years the deficits have been appreciably reduced.

The Government asserts that if it had not been for the conflicts with the Marxists in February and with the National Socialists in July, this year's budget would have been balanced.

A certain revival in industry is to be noted and a small increase in the export trade.

British Columbia Shingle Mills Under Quota System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22—Canada's red cedar shingle exports to the United States, once a large department of the Canadian forest industry, will be distributed on a compulsory basis among all shingle mills in British Columbia, under an entirely new departure in marketing ordered by the Federal Government.

For purposes of export to the United States, the shingle industry on its own request here has been brought under the Natural Products Marketing Act, which was primarily designed for agriculture but can cover all the products of the farm, the forest and the sea. Under this entirely new system, all shingle mills will be licensed and will be allowed to export only a fixed number of shingles to the United States, the quota of each mill being based on its capacity in relation to the entire export.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21

'Hot Oil' Is Seen As Weighty Cause Of Gasoline War

Public Benefits as Major Concerns and Independents Cut Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The "gas" war between major companies and independent organizations along the Atlantic seaboard reached the stage where the public was seen as the immediate victor.

With prices in New Jersey the lowest in the State's history, retail gasoline sales increased to summer touring proportions in many territories, and dealers in adjacent states either were meeting price cuts with price cuts or attempting to stem the tide of bargain-price gas flowing across state lines.

Gasoline went to 13 cents a gallon in Philadelphia, while across the river in Camden, N. J., it was 8 cents.

"Hot Oil" Big Cause

While officials in the oil industry realize the present widespread sales battle is not the first in their trade, they point to several definite questions which they hope to settle after a truce is called in the fight.

"Hot oil" looms large as one cause. "Hot oil" is the name given to illegally produced crude in the uncontrollable east Texas oil fields.

There is an implication, but so far no open charges, that low prices on gasoline are possible through utilization of "hot oil." A strict control of illegally produced crude would, it is felt in some circles, end price cutting.

Through the efforts of Oil Administrator Ickes, a price of $1 a barrel on crude oil has been maintained for more than a year, but some oil circles see a collapse of this $1 price as a result of the present retail "gas war," if the retail field is narrowed to a monopoly.

Price Differentials Factor

A second factor in the fight, and one claimed as the most important by some, is the maintenance of price differentials between branded and unbranded gasoline.

Those selling unbranded gas sought in many cases to sell at 1½ cents a gallon under branded prices. Those dealing in branded gasoline have attempted to make effective a one-half cent differential. As major companies in the present fight have cut their prices, unbranded gasoline dealers in most territories have kept under them.

In some sections, major companies have stopped selling their third-grade gasoline, which was offered in competition with independents, because the competition has changed from the third grade to the "regular" gas of the major companies.

A third cause for the "gas war," and one not touched on openly to any great extent, is competition for total sales.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23—John W. Frey of the National Petroleum Administration Board arrived yesterday in New Jersey to end the gasoline price war now being waged there by the oil companies. Mr. Frey is acting under the instructions of Secretary Ickes.

Joseph J. McLaughlin, director of the fuel tax division of the state tax department of New Jersey, is conferring with Capt. William Ruck of the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol on plans to prevent gasoline purchased in New Jersey from being transported to Pennsylvania for resale.

Authorities are also anxious about motorists who are storing gasoline on their premises in all kinds of containers, thereby creating a fire hazard.

The fact that the "gas war" might spread to New England and other states is another fear of Federal officials. It was reported yesterday that the price of gasoline in Camden and other points in Jersey reached the low of 7 cents a gallon.

Silver Transfer Permits Granted

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The United States Treasury has granted, upon application of several brokerage firms, licenses to transfer funds to Canada for use in trading in the new silver futures market of the Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc., in Montreal.

This action by the Treasury settled the question whether the Treasury would sanction any outflow of funds to Canada for use in trading in silver futures. If brokers had not received permission to transfer funds, American participation in the new Canadian silver market would have been handicapped.

The Treasury granted the permits in the regular routine manner with the usual policy of permitting funds to be exported for "reasonable" purposes, which include speculation, investment, etc. The main restriction is that funds withdrawn from the United States are not out of proportion to the business that would normally be done by the applicant.

Ford Is Planting Tung Oil Trees in Georgia

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 22 (AP)—Henry Ford is the latest entrant in an infant enterprise that may bring the Southeast millions of dollars annually by breaking China's stranglehold on tung oil production.

On his 80,000-acre plantation at Ways, Ga., near Savannah, the manufacturer has ordered planted 200 acres of tung trees. Pedigreed nursery stock and seed will be furnished by Harry W. Bennett, owner of a large grove near Gainesville, Fla.

From the trees is taken an oil indispensable in the manufacture of some paints, lacquers, varnishes and enamels. The paint industry, it is estimated, spends $100,000,000 a year either for tung oil or less satisfactory substitutes. Ford's industries use much of the oil imported.

Western Weed Becomes Friend To Farmer During the Drought

Russian Thistle, Regarded as Nuisance, Develops Into Commodity as Hay and Silage, With Nutritive Value Equal to Alfafa—Keeps Herds Alive

By Wayne S. Scott
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—"The Russian thistle is the biggest nuisance in western Kansas," a farmer of that State said last year. This year, the despised "weed" has been cut and made into hay and silage, and much stock which would otherwise have had to be killed will feed on it this winter.

It all came about because of the drought.

During the spring and summer of this year, rains on the western plains were lacking. As a result, the pastures on which the cattle generally feed during the summer dried up, as did the expected crops of alfalfa and prairie hay upon which the stock is generally fed through the winter.

Lives Through Drought

There was only one plant which grew as abundantly as in other years. The despised Russian thistle seemed even to flourish under the arid conditions. So the farmers, without stock feed, gathered the plants and made them into hay and silage.

Russian thistle hay became a commodity, and brought a price in the local markets comparable with that of prairie hay in former years. Thus another chapter was added to the history of the weed, a relatively recent introduction to this country.

According to a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Russian thistle first made its appearance in this country in Bonhomme County, South Dakota, about 1873. Seeds of the plant had inadvertently been brought over from Russia mixed with flax seed. In Russia, it had long been a destructive weed and great areas there have been abandoned because of it.

At first the plant spread slowly, but strong winds and a dry summer in 1888 aided it. By 1894, 35,000 acres in North and South Dakota and Iowa were infested. Its spread since then has been rapid, and large areas in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas are now covered by the weed.

There is nothing in the appearance of the mature Russian thistle which would lead one to think that it could be used for feed. It grows as a small bush, from one to three feet high, and sometimes is as large as six feet in diameter. The "leaves" are tough spines, so sharp that they often injure the legs of stock, and cause great inconvenience to men working in the fields.

A Tumbling Weed

With the coming of winter, the stalk breaks off at the ground, and the dead plant becomes a "tumbling weed," rolling about in the wind. Great numbers of them pile up behind fences. The weight of the bushes, together with the force of the wind, is often enough to break down the fences.

Sometimes they pile up in narrow roads. In such cases it becomes difficult for a car to go through them. More than one person has attempted to "gun his way out" of such a difficulty, with the result that the exhaust of his car set the weeds afire. Such an occurrence generally means the burning of the car.

The blowing about of the plant by the wind is one of the reasons why it has spread so rapidly, says the government bulletin quoted above. When the plant dies, the flowers, which are small and seldom seen, close about the seed, often holding it until the spring. But by that time the parent plant has been blown far from its original location.

Russian thistles can be used as feed in two ways, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry at Kansas State College. The mature hay is cut and made into silage. In this form the sharp spines are softened, and can be eaten by stock.

If they are made into hay, the plants should be cut before the spines have hardened.

That Russian thistle hay contains real nutritive value for stock is shown by an experiment conducted at the Hays branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station several years ago. In this experiment, two groups of cattle were fed the same rations, except that one group received several pounds of Russian thistle hay daily, and the other group alfalfa hay.

Equal to Alfalfa Hay

"The Russian thistle hay proved to be as satisfactory in every way as the alfalfa hay," said Dr. McCampbell.

The uninitiated might wonder why the farmers, confronted with this evidence, do not regularly rely on Russian thistles for hay, instead of the regular hay crops, as alfalfa. Dr. McCampbell, however, pointed out several advantages of the alfalfa.

"In the first place," he said, "three, four, or even more good crops of hay can be gotten from successive cuttings of alfalfa. Only one can be gotten from the Russian thistle. Then the latter must be cut at a certain time in order to make good hay, while alfalfa has a comparatively long period in which it can be cut."

So alfalfa and the sorghums will continue to furnish most of the hay of the plains states. Next year the Russian thistle will again be known as "That pesky weed." But this year it has done its share in keeping alive the cattle herds which furnish America's meat.

News Notes—Central America

Mexican Business—Intensified activity in practically all lines of business in Mexico is revealed in an economic survey by the United States Commerce Department. Notwithstanding the rainy season, the report states, improvement was evident in August and September, due in large measure to the increasing activity in the mining industry and the augmented purchasing power arising from this development. Income of the Federal Government in the current year is far exceeding previous estimates. The industrial activity is producing a demand for loans which the banking institutions are not able to meet, but the banks are choosing the best and rejecting the others. Loans are being repaid with promptness, and credit conditions throughout the country are good and improving.

* * *

Rubber Imports—There has been a notable increase in Mexico's crude rubber imports, according to a Washington report. Rubber receipts during 1933 amounted to 2,006,733 kilos, as compared with 817,095 kilos in the preceding year. In the first five months of this year, importations amounted to 1,358,125 kilos, with indications that the total receipts for the year will exceed 1933 by from 10 to 20 per cent.

* * *

Cuban Homestead Project—A plan involving the distribution of homesteads to destitute unemployed has been presented to the Cuban Cabinet, says the Commerce Department. The area of the homesteads will range from 13 to 50 acres each in size. The lots will be provided with a four-room house, a well, a team of oxen, one hog, one milk cow, one rooster for six hens, agricultural implements for cultivation, barbwire fencing and an assortment of seeds. The total value of each homestead is about $1800.

* * *

Lobster Industry—Cuban producers are attempting to develop a market for canned lobster in the United States, says a Washington report. The first factory for canning lobster was established in Cuba during 1933, and has a capacity of 2000 cases a month. France is the only country to which any extensive sales of canned lobster have been made. Efforts are also being made to develop markets in Belgium, Holland, Italy and Great Britain.

* * *

Puerto Rican Reconstruction—Senator Luis Munoz Marin believes that the Chardon Reconstruction Plan is a necessary preliminary to insular independence in connection with projecting federal expenditure of millions of dollars. The Senator asks the question as to why the United States is in Puerto Rico. He answers his own question by saying that there are four reasons—military protection, exploitation, a market for American products, or discharge of an obligation incurred by turning it over to corporations. The Senator declares that if the rehabilitation plan is put into effect, it will not prevent the establishment of an independent Puerto Rican republic.

* * *

Salvador Leather Imports—Despite the inception of domestic upper leather production, Salvador continues to purchase important amounts from the United States, says a report from Washington. As shoe-style trends in this country follow those prevailing in the United States, the shoe producers feel that it is to their advantage to use the American leathers. In this way they can copy the American styles and produce shoes which, in appearance at least, compare quite favorably with the shoes made in the United States. About 750,000 pairs of shoes are manufactured annually in Salvador at present. Imports of shoes are negligible because of the prevailing protective tariff.

* * *

Panama Merchandise Imports—Importers and agents in Panama are concerned by the delay in shipments of merchandise from the United States to that country, says Washington advices. Between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31, 1934, it was ascertained that out of 535 orders placed with jobbers and manufacturers in the United States, 127 were still pending, wholly or in part. The average time of delivery, reckoned from the date of acknowledgment to date of arrival in Panama, in the current year, has been 34 days, compared with an average of about 20 days in former years. This delay is believed to account for some of the decline in trade that has taken place.

* * *

Costa Rica Highway Construction—Definite signs of revival in highway construction in Costa Rica are revealed after a drop in 1933, and this activity is now receiving the active support of the National Government, according to the Department of Commerce in Washington. Lack of sufficient transportation has been one of the greatest hindrances to Costa Rican internal trade. The slow but gradual construction of proper highways is doing much to benefit the trade of the country, as well as increasing the market for automotive products.

Women Rapidly Gaining Ground In Banking Field

Meet in Washington to Discuss Problems—All Sections Represented

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The old myth that women don't know anything about money is fast being shattered. Women gathered here for the twelfth annual convention of the Association of Bank Women are doing their share in dispelling that misconception.

To be a member of the association, a woman has to be recognized by the bank where she works as an official or executive and the bank must be a member of the American Bankers Association. It wa ssoon after the war, in 1921, that five women from as many New York trust companies, met to form an organization for women holding responsible positions in New York banks.

All Sections Represented

Today the organization has members in all sections of the country. Among them are two bank presidents—Miss Flaude Cleveland of the Addison State Savings Bank, Addison, Mich., and Mrs. Cora A. Jepson of the Jepson-Carter State Bank, Blissfield, Mich. The largest number of members have attained the position of assistant cashier. Thirty-nine members now hold that job. There are 29 managers of women's departments, 16 assistant secretaries, 14 directors of service departments and 12 assistant trust officers.

The women bankers point out that with 90 per cent of the wealth inherited annually in the United States willed directly to women, it is not strange that the number of women trust officers in commercial banks is increasing rapidly. Many women, it seems, prefer to do their banking business with a woman.

Discuss Problems

Each year the bank women hold their meetings simultaneously with that of the American Bankers Association. They discuss their own problems, but they wear blue badges that entitle them to attend any of the men's meetings. They talk about "customer relations" and "unified banking," but if they can get an outstanding woman to talk to them they do not hesitate to go outside their specialized field. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is scheduled to address them tonight on "Steps to International Peace." Last night they heard Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, explain the aims of the committee appointed by the President to write a security plan for the nation.

Miss Agnes M. Kenny, manager of the woman's department of the First Wisconsin National Bank, is presiding over the convention. The next president of the organization is to be Miss Susan Sturgis, assistant branch manager of the First National Bank of Boston.

Bank Executive

© Bachrach

Susan B. Sturgis
Assistant Branch Manager of the First National Bank of Boston

Commodity Prices Decline for Third Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Oct. 13, recorded the third consecutive weekly decline, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's index dropped two-tenths of a point to 76.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The average level is 20.8 per cent below the 1929 high and 28.2 per cent above the low point of 1933.

When compared with a month ago, present prices show a decrease of 1.4 per cent. As compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, when the index was 71.7, the index is up by 7½ per cent. It is 18½ per cent above two years ago, when the index was 64.4. As compared with the high point of 1929 (July), present prices are lower by 21 per cent.

All of the 10 major groups included in the index show decreases since July, 1929. Farm products have registered the greatest drop, with a decrease of 34 per cent; foods are next with a drop of 27 per cent; hides and leather products, 22½ per cent; textile products, 22 per cent; chemicals and drugs, 17 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 16 per cent, and metals and metal products, 15 per cent.

Commodity groups	Oc.13, 1934	Oc.6, 1934	Oc.14, 1933	Oc.15, 1932
All commodities	76.4	76.6	71.1	64.4
Farm products	71.0	71.0	56.7	47.4
Foods	74.8	75.2	64.8	60.7
Hides & lthr prod.	84.4	84.3	88.8	72.5
Textile products	70.1	70.2	76.2	54.9
Fuel & lt materls	75.4	75.5	73.8	71.3
Metls & metl prod	85.6	85.7	82.3	80.1
Building materials	85.2	85.4	83.9	70.5
Chemicals & drugs	77.1	77.3	72.7	72.7
Housefurnsg goods	82.8	82.8	81.2	72.5
Miscellaneous	69.7	70.1	65.0	63.9
All commodities other than farm products & foods	78.1	78.2	77.0	70.2

Expert Says Gold Will Cease to Be Basis for Credit

Useful as International Standard Measurement, Avers Dr. Nadler

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A modified gold standard, under which gold would only be a standard of value and a standard of measurement between the countries, is the only solution under the present conditions, in the opinion of Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, addressing students at the university's Wall Street center last night. Under such a standard, he said, gold would cease to have any influence on economic conditions.

Dr. Nadler outlined the four methods discussed today as the key to the situation. These are a return to the international gold standard, managed currency, the bloc system of currencies such as the sterling bloc, and a modified silver standard.

Advocates of the gold standard point to the period from 1879 to 1914 when it functioned perfectly and there was general prosperity. But to this opponents reply that the economic conditions of the world today are not favorable to such a standard as they were then. "At the present time the world is following a policy of economic nationalism," Dr. Nadler said, "with the movement of commodities, services, capital and credit so restricted that an international gold standard is not needed."

Opponents to the gold standard stress that there is a gold shortage in the world, to which Dr. Nadler cited figures to prove that instead of a shortage, the problem today was a surplus of gold which was maldistributed. He concluded that "a return to the gold standard is impossible because the minds of nations are set on economic self-sufficiency, and because the majority of nations don't want to return to conditions that would make the standard possible."

Dr. Nadler showed why managed currencies and the block currency system were no solution. As for the modified silver standard or a modified bimetallic system, he said the only persons in favor of it were the silver senators in the United States. He denounced the silver legislation passed by the last Congress as "pure folly and politically inspired."

The silver purchase plan of this country has caused China to abandon the silver standard and today she is on what he termed a "managed silver standard."

"In the future," he declared, "gold will perform only two functions: It will be a standard of value and of measurement, but it will not, and does not now, act as a basis for currency and credit. Gold will cease to have its influence on economic conditions. The outflow and inflow of gold will have no influence on the credit and currency position of the nation. Gold will only act as an international standard of value and as a medium by which trade transactions between the nations will be settled."

POLITICAL BUREAUCRACY — CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

WHAT WILL F. D. R. DO WITH HIS VICTORY?

Election forecasts herald undiminished prestige for President Roosevelt. What will he do with his strength? Will he use it to build up a still greater bureaucracy? Or has the time come to declare that the emergency is past and remove the strait-jacket?

In a lucid and discerning leading article in the October Review of Reviews, Albert Shaw points out that the next three months offer a decisive test of the policies at Washington and he puts some penetrating questions, vital to the interest of citizens of every state and status.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE OCTOBER ISSUE

The New Deal, problems of business and politics, international developments receive candid and authoritative attention in the following articles:

Paying the New Deal Bill.
—*Raymond Clapper*
How Will Inflation Come?
—*Joseph Stagg Lawrence*
Poverty and Plenty
What Is Fascism?—*Roger Shaw*
Analyzing the Utilities.
—*Howard Florance*
A Clergyman Looks In On Russia.
—*Lyman P. Powell*

TRIAL OFFER $1.00

3 Months Review of Reviews
13 Weekly Messages

The regular yearly subscription rate of the Review of Reviews alone is $3.00. As a special offer, we will send the magazine to you for three months, plus thirteen issues of the new and valuable Weekly Message (see description at left) for only $1. You may, if you prefer, pay upon receipt of bill. Check and mail the coupon today.

A Weekly Service

TO HELP YOU PLAN SOUNDLY

The Review of Reviews' brilliant, exhaustive, analytical study of current affairs, is now supplemented by an equally pungent Weekly Message, forming a service that combines the speed of a weekly with the thoroughness of a monthly. The Weekly Message brings timely and expert interpretation of "spot news," an on-the-scene analysis of events in Washington and Wall Street, business indices, commodity prices, interesting charts. An invaluable aid in determining what's ahead and in planning your course. Take advantage of the special offer. If, after reading your first copy, you are not satisfied, your money will be promptly refunded.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS
Weekly Message

BINDER FREE

With Subscriptions for 1 Year $5

Keep a permanent record of charts and other valuable statistical material from each week's issues in convenient binder free with a year's subscription.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS
233 Fourth Avenue, New York. CSM 10-23

I accept your special introductory offer. Please send me the Weekly Message and the Review of Reviews for the period I have checked below, beginning with the October, 1934, issue.

☐ Three months at $1 — ☐ I enclose payment herewith
☐ Full year at $3 — ☐ I will pay upon receipt of bill.

Name .....

Address .....

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BE SUCCESSFUL — Sell Sterling Stockings, guaranteed first quality; liberal commissions; popular prices; frequent repeat business. Room 1031, 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

Christmas Cards 100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping, Comic, Everyday boxes. Bonuses. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Selwer, 2810 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople; 100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment; 14 Deluxe folders. Gift Wrappings; bonuses; samples on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179J Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

Pasadena, Calif. Open All Year
SIMPKINSON APARTMENT HOTEL
141 N. Madison Avenue WA 7852
Charming Rooms, Smokeless Dining Room

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 8 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

ROOMS AND BOARD

QUIET home for elderly people wishing rest and study; near church. 1615 Main Street, St. Helena, California.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. D-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. H-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with 25 years' advertising and selling experience seeks position with company where such experience can be mutually beneficial; references. G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 3618 Springdale Ave., 2nd floor apartment; 5 rooms, oil heat. Apply 3rd floor evenings, Sundays. Lib. 9313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Hotel Beaconsfield—Heated apartment, electric refrigeration, 7 outside sunny rooms; Apply 1 Clinton Path, corner Beacon Street.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 15 Sunnybank Rd.—5 rooms, sun room, piazza, every improvement, oil heat, garage, yard; near Oakley Country Club; $70. Bel. 1229-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

WANT to dispose of my 1933 Ford DeLuxe coupe; low price $400. Call MR. WILSON, Lackawanna 4-5604, New York City.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

STANWICH STABLES—Ideal home for horses or other animals needing special care; well watered pastures, plenty of grain and hay; comfortable quarters; reduced rates. R. D. 1, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Stamford 4-6701.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased, U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HARN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers; registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 421 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AT MASS. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE affiliated with U. S. Employment Service All classifications of workers. No fees accepted Boston Office, 100 Nashua St. Tel. Lafayette 2560

HOMES TO SHARE

HOUSE of 6 rooms and bath to share, small remuneration; Christian Scientist preferred; all improvements; 1 hour from Times Square. ALLAN C. F. LAWRENCE, 37 East Main St., Bergenfield, New Jersey.

Italy Backs American Proposal for Planned World Farm Economy

ROME, Oct. 22 (AP)—Italy's hearty support to the American delegation's idea of world-planned economy in agriculture was given today at the opening meeting of the general assembly of the Institute of Agriculture.

Baron Giacomo Acerbo, Italian Minister of Agriculture, speaking in the name of Premier Benito Mussolini, voiced the support.

Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, American Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was elected vice-president of the assembly.

Baron Acerbo, however, attributed the American idea of an internationally-planned agriculture, to Signor Mussolini who, he said, "speaking in this hall in 1927 recognized in the International Institute of Agriculture the further possibility of outlining and planning what should be done in the matter of an international agricultural economic policy."

Premier Mussolini later received Rexford G. Tugwell, American Under Secretary of Agriculture, at a cordial audience in the Venezia Palace, where they discussed the international agricultural situation. Dr Tugwell and Il Duce were together half an hour.

Dr. Tugwell afterward said they did not discuss the idea of a world-planned economy in agriculture, which is the idea advanced by the American delegation at the assembly of the Institute of Agriculture this morning.

Motor Road Planned Up Fraser Canyon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Stirred by protests its unsatisfactory roads, British Columbia will undertake a surfacing program to provide for the American tourist influx next summer. It is planned to hard-surface 400 miles of road continguous to the United States border

In preparation for this work, the roads are being widened, ditched and otherwise improved now. The Government's project calls for a loop from Vancouver, up the Fraser River Canyon and down through the Okanagan Valley to the United States border. Such a highway when complete, will enable the American visitor to see a large part of British Columbia, including some of its most spectacular scenery, without traveling anywhere on gravel roads.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

FURNITURE

BARGAINS in desirable English, French Colonial furniture from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks; also NEW SIMMONS mattresses, springs, studio beds, twin beds at low prices. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FOR SALE — A number of real antiques, Hannah Dustin bandboxes; also "Tel-Electric" piano player and brass rolls. Apply at 99 Washington St., Malden, Mass.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2734-35.

WINTHROP FURS Expert Repairing, Remodeling, Fur Coats and Wraps Custom Made. E. H. Anderson, 250 Devonshire Street, Boston LIBerty 9383

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MELROSE—5-room furnished bungalow, all modern improvements, garage, oil heat; reasonable. 295 First St., Melrose 2271-R.

MADE TO ORDER

Gowns, Suits, Corsets
Very high-grade work. Prices suit trend of the times. Call or phone Bu. 4-3788.
REED—GOWNS
Marone—Ladies' Tailor
MLLE. MARIA—CORSETIERE
1065 Madison Ave. (near 81st), New York City

OFFICES TO LET

MADISON AVENUE at 57th Street, New York City—Sublet, singly or en suite, 3 furnished offices, 17th floor; high-class building; good light and air, telephone, stenographic service. Plaza 3-5490.

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave. (Grand Central district)—Practitioner's outside office for rent. Tel. Mu. 2-5873 (Room 2613).

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1433.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2. Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor, beautiful guest house (1590) in heart of King Arthur's Country; every modern convenience; home comforts; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole way; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Rd. **WIMBLEDON HALL**
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, GERVIS ROAD, EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front; private tennis, putting greens, 3 acres beautiful gardens and own private pine wood; inclusive weekly terms 3½ gns.; illustrated brochure from Director.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south; 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY ROAD
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms, every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private and residential hotel; 3 minutes sea; gardens, pavillion; bedrooms hot and cold and gas fires; from 2½ gns.; private sitting-rooms available; reduced residential terms; own garage. Tel. 340.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr 2½ gns.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. Burnbrae Guest House —Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 54 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns., hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

DEVONSHIRE. PAIGNTON (near Torquay) —Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS. Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 42101

HARROGATE—The Salisbury Hotel has been modernised; it is now one of the best; excellent position; 3½ gns. weekly; tariff.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 8239

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

London
THURLOE HOTEL
101-2-3, QUEEN'S GATE, S. W. 7
Convenient for everywhere in Town. Excellent cuisine and service. Beautifully furnished.
All bedrooms hot and cold water. G. P. O. 'phone. Terms from 3½ gns. Bed, breakfast, bath 8/6. Private suites with bath if desired. All-night service. Ample garage accommodation.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
25-26 LANCASTER GATE, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food well cooked, liberally served. Tariff Resident Proprietor.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
61/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
HOTEL CONSTANCE
23 LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK
Charmingly furnished public rooms; hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, electric lift; thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service; night porter; 3-5 gns. weekly Phone Pad 8083

LONDON, WINDSOR HOUSE, 16 Princes Sq., W. 2—Noted for excellent food and comfort; running hot and cold water in all rooms; single, full board, from 45/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-; reduction for doubles.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water; from 3½ gns. bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress. Bays. 1751.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed breakfast bath attendance from 8/6

LONDON, 22 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5—Board residence from 2 gns; room, breakfast 30/-; constant hot water, excellent cuisine.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

UNUSUAL advantages offered in home of refinement and culture in Brookline; delightful atmosphere, quiet, convenient location, Long. 6288 or H-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Inspected rooms, board if desired; some with home privileges. GRACE E. TIFFIN, 236 Huntington Avenue, KEN. 1839.

BOSTON, 104 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Well-furnished rooms, large, comfortable, warm; terms reasonable.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large furnished room for 1 woman; convenient location, agreeable associates; use of kitchen, laundry, parking. 41 Clark Road, Longwood 8691.

NEW YORK CITY, 307 West 111th St., Apt. 51—Comfortable, attractive light room, $7; elevator; kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8803.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—LINGERIE—CHRISTMAS GIFTS Need 20 more, distributing mill products; fast sellers; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; excellent holiday business. Waldorf, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman with travel bureau experience desires position room clerk-correspondent with high-class resort hotel or country club. Write Box S-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RELIABLE woman will care for children evenings in exchange for room, board and small remuneration; no objection to light housework. Write Box S-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TRAINED children's nurse, English, requires position. GERTRUDE M. WILLIAMS, c/o Kersel, 214 East 46th Street, New York City.

WOMAN, experience efficient bookkeeper-stenographer; hotel, commercial; companion-secretary; desires render service, any locality. Write Box M-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, quick, accurate at figures, some typing, desires work; go anywhere. Box K-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

DERBYSHIRE—Mrs. Lee, The White House, Mellor, welcomes those seeking quiet, home comforts, or nursing care and attention.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST of international reputation desires post in Christian Science church; R.C.O. Diploma; excellent references. Address Box M-2814, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PORTRAITS

IMRE and MABEL UDVARDY suggest as PRESENTS their PORTRAITS and MINIATURES; speciality children. Hill Farm Studio, Potter St., Northwood, Mdx.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN seeks daily employment as companion; can drive car, do typewriting; London. Box M-3821, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GLASGOW — Young lady, age 25, with 8 years' experience as telephonist, wishes new situation, same or clerical. Write MISS CRAWFORD, 38 Elderpark Street, Glasgow.

MUSICAL student, with teaching experience, desires post, school or family; opportunity for study; England or Continent. Box M-2831, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SHORTHAND TYPIST, secretarial training, 3 years' experience, good organiser, fond of children, desires post. Box M-2832, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOURNEMOUTH, W. Southbourne, 31 Pinecliffe Ave.—A refined, quiet and peaceful home for visitors.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO CALL on dairies and farms; commission or salary and smaller commission; state age, experience, whether cyclist or motor cyclist; not Liverpool, 8th, Lancs., Hants, BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 3.

TEACHERS

FAMILY coaching group for boys; home life and thorough preparation all examinations to matric. "BROAD VIEW," Wilbury Villas, Hove, Sussex.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YORKSHIRE-BRADFORD — Miss Mary Saville receives pupils for pianoforte at Thornbank College; also visits; examinations if desired. Apply 24 Little Lane. Phone 5370.

TEACHER'S POST VACANT

RESIDENT Assistant Master wanted, January, for Boys' Preparatory School near London; Christian Scientist preferred; graduate; mathematics and general subjects essential; games and scouting an advantage. BM/BCHN, London.

England

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

F. Colley & Son
Calveley, Tarporley Tel. Bunbury 282
Coal and Coke Merchant, Etc.
Deliveries by road or rail in Chester and Crewe.

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Telephone 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever Shoes

PLANE TREE CAFE
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Café With Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed
TELEPHONE 314

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's Stockport
DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE

WALLASEY

— FOOTWEAR —
S. PANTER BRICK
Agents LOTUS, DELTA, K. SHOES
Liscard Rd., Liscard Wallasey Tel. 285

E. A. PECKHAM
HIGH-CLASS BUTCHER
WELSH LAMB A SPECIALITY
219 SEABANK ROAD
Tel. 1676 Wallasey

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

The Central Educational Co. Ltd.
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Wireless, Sports, Toys
Arts and Crafts, etc.
18 ST. PETER'S STREET, DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co. Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers. Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers.

L. & F. TANNER
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSERS
68, Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 Open Wednesday
1 P. M. SATURDAY

FRANK HUGHES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
HIGH-CLASS WORK
AT MODERATE PRICES
177, Upper Dale Road, Derby

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

BEDDING RE-MADE AS NEW
Flock Beds Dressed and Cleaned Hair and Flock Mattresses Re-Made and Cleaned.
Ask for particulars
CROMPTONS
Furniture Carpets Linoleums
10 PEEL STREET

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
MITCHELL'S DIADEM FLOUR
192, Blackburn Road and 80, Abbey St.

MOFFITT BROS.
GENERAL DRAPERS
NEW AUTUMN
FUR TRIMMED COATS
8 to 12 Church Street Tel. 2568

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON
(Continued)

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies)

Frederick T. Birch
Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
4, PEEL STREET

SMITH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitter
ENFIELD POST OFFICE
CLAYTON-LE-MOORS

BLACKPOOL

BACK REGENT RD. BLACKPOOL
PRINTING
By F. TAYLOR & CO.
(Blackpool) Ltd. Tel. 1187

LANCASHIRE

BOLTON

For Christmas Gifts
worthy of the Season and the Sentiments, see the windows at
PRESTONS, Ltd.
Cor. of Deansgate - Bank St. Tele. 876.

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

"LEDUX" LADIES' COATS
(regd.) in the newest models, combining Smartness and Warmth
now showing at
H. & S. SENIOR
Tailors to Ladies and Gentlemen
33, Churchgate. Phone 3558
Raincoat Specialists

Ashleys Wool Stores
for all the best makes in
WOOLS AND UNDERWEAR
1-4 Market Hall Tele. 2977

"ON VELVET"
You feel as if you're walking "on velvet" in the new "K" Shoes with the "Glove Fitting" insteps. See them in many charming styles at
C. H. BESWICK
"K" Shoe Specialist
3-5, Churchgate Tele. 324

LIVERPOOL

Florence Copley
late of Woollright & Co. Ltd.
GOWNS
COATS and FURS
at Moderate Prices
Don House 86 Lord St. Entrance and Lift: Paradise St. Bank 1185

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
The New Gift Salon will solve your difficulty
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

For 2/6 upwards
Kendalls WILL MAKE OLD UMBRELLAS LIKE NEW
4 Parker Street Liverpool
ReCovers Repairs

ED. HALL & SON
Specialists in
CARPETS, CURTAINS
LOOSE COVERS
42 CHURCH STREET ROYAL 3549

COOPERS
Stock all Nationally Advertised Foods and Kindred Goods
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
Exclusive Footwear. Agent for Cantilever Shoes

ALSOP BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
35 AND 37 TUNNEL ROAD
Tel. Wavertree 308

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Dresses
Beautifully Laundered
Smithdown Road Tel.: Wavertree 568

Ladies' Tailors Furriers
S. & J. GOULD
BASNETT STREET ROYAL 429
Furs a Speciality — Coat Frocks, Afternoon and Semi-Evening Gowns

RADIO The Latest Sets can be obtained on cash or terms at
HESSY'S
18-20 Manchester Street, Liverpool
Old set taken in Part Exchange.

MANCHESTER

CHARLES COOK
8 MOULT STREET
TAILOR
FOR Ladies and Gentlemen
NOTED BREECHES HOUSE
(Opp. Royal Exchange)
Tel. Blackfriars 5528

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure materials. Made entirely by us in our new workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing. Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
SETTEES from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on View from £10.10.0 to £27.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY Ltd.)
Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. Edwards & Son
61 DEANSGATE

"Queen" ROYAL Shoes QUALITY
MANCHESTER

YOU get Middleman's Profit
13 Market Street Manchester
Kendall UMBRELLAS

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, at reasonable prices.
Tel. 3931
S. & S. SENIOR
28 Yorkshire St.

Insurance Specialist
QUOTATIONS FREE
JOSEPH FRITH
STATION BUILDINGS, ROCHDALE
Tel. 3742

HALFPENNEYS
for
Summer and Holiday Wear
DRAKE STREET and FLEECE STREET

ERIC BAMFORD
Tel. 2651
PAINTER and DECORATOR
260 WHITWORTH ROAD
Artistic and Efficient Application of the Craft in all its branches.

House Coal Industrial Coal
PETER ORMEROD Ltd.
Wardleworth Siding, Rochdale
Phone 2830—8443
Coke Nuts Smokeless Fuels

SOUTHPORT

THE STORE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
IS
BROADBENTS
An immense choice for All tastes and purses.

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
Family Grocery Stores
41 LONDON STREET
PRIZE DAIRY BUTTER
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

JOHN HARRISON
FARMER and BUTCHER
Our own fed Scotch beef, Welsh lamb and pork at reasonable prices.
7 Coronation Walk (off Lord Street), 157 Southbank Road and Middle aisle Market Hall. Also at *"The Stores"* Old Town Lane Freshfield.

HAROLD BARTON, M. P. S.
For High-Class Perfumery
Powders, Creams, Shaving Brushes Razors, etc.
163 LORD STREET

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

JOHN MOSES
GREAT
FUR SALE
is now in full swing
JOHN MOSES & CO., Ltd.
GRAINGER STREET
DIAL 20674 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Real Java Python Thumb Bags
15/11. 19/11. 21/-
Including Postage
Allan of Blackett Street
and at Whitley Bay

MORGAN'S BAKERY
All Kinds of Bread and Cakes Made on the Premises, Teas Provided, Parties Catered For
364 West Road *(near Two Ball Lonnen)*
TEL. 33327

Seymour Brewis
27 Eastfield Road, Benton
for Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture.
REMOVAL ESTIMATES Phone 61670
Tel. Newcastle 26818
Dodds & Bulman
Coats, Gowns, Costumes, Hosiery and Sports Wear. Furs Cleaned, Repaired and Remodelled. Estimates Given. 122, Northumberland Street. (Late of James Coxon & Co.)

WHITLEY BAY

Gowns, Coats Millinery
CMPayn
Tel. 675 445 Whitley Road
(PAR XVIEW)

TEL. 66 E. H. ASKEW TEL. 66
High Class Family Grocer, Provision Merchant and Italian Ware Houseman
Only the Highest Class of Goods Stocked. We Have Daily Deliveries by Motor Van to All Parts of the District.
REGENT STORES, WHITLEY BAY

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD

RE-UPHOLSTERING
Furniture Repairs, French Polishing, Loose Covers, Carpets, Curtains, Pelmets and Lino. Also a nice range of Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
STEVENSONS, 21 Church St.
Phone 345

NOTTINGHAM

For Reliable Transport
Passenger or Goods Ring Up
ROBIN HOOD
189 HUNTINGDON STREET
Telephone Nos. 84054 40431

KENDALL
32 Milton Street Nottingham
12 Lister Gate Nottingham
Kendall end all Weather Worries
UMBRELLAS

STAFFORDSHIRE

HANLEY

Kendall UMBRELLAS
82 BRANCHES in England and Wales
4 PICCADILLY HANLEY

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms
There Are:
"SEVENS," "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" and "TWENTYS"
from £100 ex works

FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation.
Part exchanges and Confidential Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
CENTRAL GARAGE Limited
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and
WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
'Phone Bradford 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone Leeds 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

THE ARCTIC FUR CO.
Our Stock Is Now Complete with High Class
SABLES : SQUIRRELS
BROADTAIL : FOX
KOLINSKY : FUR COATS
FURS : AND FUR COLLARS
A Visit To Our Show-Room Will Convince You of Their Beautiful Quality Together With Our Moderate Prices.
Call and inspect our wonderful display at your leisure and without the slightest obligation.
15 BRIDGE STREET Tel. 706
Closes on Wednesdays at 1 o'clock

The *"Quality"* Store
for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (3 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS, LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS and really HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD Tel. 2788-9
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley
61 Boar Lane, Leeds

The RALEIGH CAFÉ
Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers. Come and spend a pleasant and enjoyable hour:
—MORNING REFRESHMENT
—LIGHT LUNCHEONS
—AFTERNOON TEAS
All Daintily Served.
We shall have a large and assorted display of chocolates nicely packed in fancy boxes which will make suitable Christmas and New Year gifts.
Make the "RALEIGH" Your Rendezvous
3 NEW IVEGATE
(Opposite Brown, Muffs)

FIREPLACES AND COOKING RANGES
You'll find a better selection of better designs —and "Better Values," too—in the Exhibition Showrooms of
TAYLOR & PARSONS Ltd.
BOND STREET and ALDERMANBURY
(Off Tyrrel Street)
Highest Allowances for existing ones in Part Exchange. Deferred Payment Terms arranged.

FURNITURE CREAM—FLOOR POLISH
GROCERIES—HARDWARE
PAINTS—WALLPAPERS
Stephenson Bros., Ltd.
GODWIN STREET PHONE 3760

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD
(Continued)

SYDNEY PEARSON
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST 'Phone 4515

PAULINE BEAUTY SPECIALIST and LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Expert Assistants for the MACDONALD STEAM PROCESS OF PERMANENT WAVING.
Now Booking for Christmas
28 Manningham Lane: 'Phone 7508
177 Toller Lane: 'Phone 7990

HALIFAX

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
RAINCOATS and WATERPROOFS
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2 Crown St., Halifax 'Phone 3854

Madame Blanche Siddall
LGSM; TDLCM; LLCM; (ELOC).
Tuition in Speech-Training, Recitation, Dramatic Art. Lectures and recitals given.
STUDIOS:—Halifax, Sowerby Bridge, Ripponden.
RESIDENCE:—Wyngalen, Ripponden.
Telephone:—Ripponden 10.

COAL, COAL, COAL
Try SPENCER
COAL and COKE MERCHANT
Office: 245 King Cross
Depot: 4 St. Paul's Station
Tel: 61028 Halifax

H. COCKROFT
VICTORIA HALL, HX.
THE SEASON'S LATEST
in millinery, gowns, day or evening wear, knitwear, lingerie and hosiery

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

LISTER HORSFALL Ltd.
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
14/16 CORN MARKET and CHEAPSIDE
Halifax, Tel. 2445
Fine selection of Crystal Cut Glass, Venetian Glass, Solid Silver.
Agents for the world-renowned "OMEGA" WATCHES

ALBERT HIND, Ltd.
Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless
EASY TERMS ARRANGED
16 and 18 Waterhouse Street
Estab. 51 Years Halifax Tel. 3879

HARROGATE

Hairdressing

for Ladies and Gentlemen
Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
Postiche, etc.
Perfumery
GRACE & HARDY
SALONS: 29, Montpellier Parade and Hotel Majestic Tel. 2289 (2 lines)

GEO. KELSEY

Agent for Wedgwood, Spode, "Stuart" Crystal, Lalique, etc.
37, JAMES STREET TEL. 2392

FARRAHS
Family Grocers Bakers
Established Nearly a Century Ago
Crescent Rd., Royal Parade
Scala Buildings Tel. 5014
36, Cambridge St. Branch
Tel. 3250

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
Station Square

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

G. BROWN
9, PRINCES SQUARE
New Autumn Range
Chilprufe and Pesco Underwear
Children's Knitted Outerwear

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME & POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertis

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS

CHALLEN PIANOS
Used by the B. B. C.
Gramophones and Radio by H-M-V
BARKERS—
ALBION PLACE
LEEDS. Phone 22086

Kendall UMBRELLAS
3 County Arcade
Briggate, Leeds

WALTER BARKER
Family Grocer
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
97 Gt George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors above Grand Theatre

Peacock & Son Ltd.
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, CRETONNES, BEDSTEADS & BEDDING, DOWN QUILTS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.
Sound Quality at Good Value Prices
The Headrow and Park Row, Leeds
Established 80 Years

MOORE'S
The House for Furnishings. Loose Covers and Curtains Made to Order.
BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE LTD.
36 Albion Street, Leeds
Telephone 22010 Leeds

—Direct Woollen Supply—
Yorkshire's Famous Furriers
Fur Coats, Coatees, Wraps, Ties, Collars, Cravats, etc. Specialists in Remodels and Renovations
VICAR LANE and 160, BRIGGATE, LEEDS
Christmas Orders now taken for every kind of Cakes, Toffees, Chocolates and Biscuits. Catering a Speciality. Highest Honours for pure food
YOUR BAKER
W. Tarbotton
THE HOUSE OF DODDS
The Parade, Headingley Tel. 63280
and Town Street, Armley Tel. 58487

C. H. & F. LAX
BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses — Clock Buildings — Business Premises
HAREHILLS, LEEDS.
Estate Development

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
121 KIRKGATE, LEEDS, and
99 GODWIN STREET, BRADFORD
ENGLISH MEAT PURVEYORS
(Humane Methods)
Telephone Leeds 20077; Bradford 2499

Our Decorator
J. W. BRETT
Decorative Painter and Wallpaper Merchant
300 KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS
Telephone Headingley 52056 and 52429

MIDDLEBROOK'S
36-40 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Exclusive Day and Evening Gowns. Choice range of Winter Coats at moderate prices. Customer's own materials made up or any garment copied.

P. M. MOFFAT
Hairdressing in All Its Phases
Permanent Waving Specialist
PERFUMERY
26 OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY Tel. 51960

GEO. A. JENNINGS, Ltd.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
10-11-12 Lamberta's Arcade
Lower Briggate Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private Notepaper and Cards Printed at Short Notice

GROOCOCK & SON
31 OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TEL. 51341

SCARBOROUGH

BEN LANCASTER
Grocer, Flour and Corn Merchant
sells
Jacobs Biscuits, Grape-Nuts, Lux.
Monitor Advertised Products.
71 VICTORIA ROAD Tel. 60

JOHN ROWNTREE & SONS
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
21 WESTBOROUGH TEL. 379

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51662, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

The best way to get the best Coal is to order
OXCROFT
E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agent, Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.
Phones Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

Splendid Variety of Furs and Fur Coats
S. A. Turvey
NEW AUTUMN MODELS
22 ECCLESALL ROAD TEL. 23541
Dress Specialist and Ladies' Outfitter

Marian G. Naylor
Splendid Selection of Autumn Models
Visits Welcomed
160 Abbeydale Road, South

Anything Electrical
P. HEWITT & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS
Tel. 21573 149 Eldon Street

Permanent Hair Waving
Genuine Eugene Wave 22/6 Kerka 15/6
Special Holiday Perm., 10/6
GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
For Appointments Phone 24762
CATHEDRAL SALONS 22 CAMPO LANE

John Gregory & Son
(John A. Gregory)
Accounts for Taxation, Estate Management, Insurance—All Classes
Agents for Leeds Permanent Building Soc. Enquiries; 24 Norfolk Row. Phone 20823

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"STAPLES" mattresses
"SOMNUS" bedding
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581 & 583 London Road, Sheffield
Tel. No. Sharow 50814

SANDERSON'S LTD.
PRINTERS, TICKET and POSTER WRITERS
can do the sort you need.
Tel. 22690
9/11 Watson Walk, Sheffield, 1

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates.
Upper Kirkgate Chambers

L. TWIGGE & SONS
WOOD STREET
High Class Florists and Fruiterers
PHONE 2132

YORK

DIRECT FROM ACTUAL MAKERS
Kendall UMBRELLAS
83 Newborough
Scarborough
15 Coney Street, York

Scotland

EDINBURGH

See beauty expressed in your home through our decorative service.
MIDDLETON & SON
DECORATORS
32 Dublin Street Phone 27900

MISS MORRISON
Dressmaker and Costumier
DRESSES, COATS and COSTUMES made to order
Remodelling and Alterations.
Customers' own materials made up
99 LOTHIAN ROAD 'PHONE 21575

GLASGOW

FURNISHING FABRICS
"The Barton," a very heavy Tissue, 48 ins. wide, with cross stitch effect, in soft shades of Green and Fawn, Pink and Fawn, Blue and Fawn, Rust and Fawn.
Special Price, per yard 1/11½
"The Bradley," a heavy Art Silk Damask, in two-tone effect, 48 ins. wide, in four fine colourings: Green and Fawn, Pink and Green, Beige and Brown, Blue and Fawn.
Special Price, per yard 3/11
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1
Established over 100 years

LUNCHEONS
TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

When in Glasgow
Dine at COOPER'S
LUNCH and TEA ROOMS
Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street and The Cafe, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical. Varied. Rapid
Cooper & Co. Stores Limited

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 2616

M. S. Macvean
(Late with W. R. GRIEVE)
14 Newton Terrace, Charing Cross
MILLINERY, GOWNS
Tailor Mades and Sports Wear
TEL. DOUGLAS 592

THE LONDONER SALON
Pro. Miss Copeland
282 LONDON ROAD, GLASGOW, S. E.
Eugene Permanent Waving
Specialises in Beauty Culture.
Tel. Brighton 912

Colliery Agent and Merchant
WILLIAM ADAM
Stobcross, Glasgow, C. 3
All classes of Works Coal, Finest House Coal
Anthracite, Semi-Anthracite, Char, Kitchen nuts
Telephone Central 2725

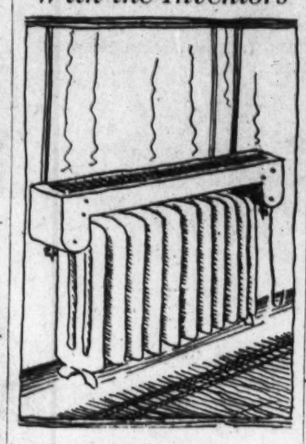
The FUR TRADE
Remodelling—Repairing
JEAN DOUGALL MACDONALD
Manufacturing Furrier
142 Sauchiehall Street Tel. Douglas 1100
Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod
5 Church Street, Inverness

PERTH

The New Analytical Bible
may be obtained in Scotland
From R. A. & J. Hay, Perth
Stationers and Booksellers
C. G. Owen, Manager
76 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Air Conditioner

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is an ingenious scheme designed to provide air-conditioning for a home without any more bulky mechanism than a screened radiator cover. The cover, invented by Gerard C. Leger, of Buctouche, New Brunswick, Canada, and given U. S. Patent No. 1974496, contains a fabric belt which is constantly in motion, passing first through water at the sides and then across the top of the radiator, where it dampens the ascending warm air.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Month Chisleu

THE name Chisleu was given by the Jews to a period corresponding to our December, and denoting the ninth month of the Ecclesiastical year, and third month of the Civil year.

The derivation of the word is uncertain. It was in this month that news was brought to Nehemiah by Hanani, his brother, with regard to the pitiable state of the inhabitants of Jerusalem and the ruinous condition of the walls of the city. (Neh. 1:1), though it was not until four months later that Nehemiah had the opportunity of enlisting the support of Artaxerxes in organizing a relief expedition (Neh. 2:1ff.); while one of Zechariah's prophecies is recorded as having occurred on the fourth day of Chisleu (Zech. 7:1).

It may be added that it is on the twenty-fifth of Chisleu that the Hanukkah festival, the equivalent of the Biblical "feast of dedication" (John 10:22) begins.

Daily Anecdote

Useful Knowledge

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOMAS A. EDISON didn't seem to know the words "disaster" or "failure." He once showed this attitude in a retort to a young assistant who had grown weary with the thousands of experiments which had failed to reach a desired end.

"It's a shame," said the young man, "that we have worked all these weeks without getting any results."

"Results?" cried Edison. "No results? Why, man, I have gotten a lot of results. I now know several thousand things that won't work!"

For the Scrapbook

Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man.
—*Samuel Daniel.*

Be not elated by fortune, be not depressed by adversity.—*Cleobulu.*

Love conquers all things.—*Greek Proverb.*

An undisturbed mind is the best sauce for affliction.—*Plautus.*

What we do not understand, we do not possess.—*Goethe.*

Consider it the greatest of all virtues to restrain the tongue.—*Cato.*

Always keep your hook in the water; where you least expect one, the fish will be found.—*Ovid.*

It is better to turn back than to persevere in an evil course.—*Latin Proverb.*

Brevities

Montreal Star: The secretary of a golf club recently warned children in the neighborhood against digging in the sand bunkers. He quite rightly considers that that sort of thing should be left to the players.

Humorist: "The man who deliberately keeps aloof from his fellows is never in demand," declares an essayist. Unless he happens to be a waiter.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXXVI

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THE name *Barnum*, which the circus proprietor made famous, is derived from the village of Barnham. *Champion* or *Campion* was held by ancestors who first represented their lords in trials by combat (a popular form of legal administration in medieval days) and on the field of battle. The names have a respectable ancestry. It appears more than once in the Hundred Rolls, while nearly three centuries later, Stow mentions Walter Champion, draper, who was sheriff of London in 1529.

Boyce is an address surname, and is the French equivalent for *Wood*, as we see from its earlier forms *Bois* and *del Boyes*. *Dubois*, meaning "of the wood," is now a common French surname.

The name *Cooper* is entered in the Hundred Rolls as Richard le *Cupare*. From this it is easy to trace the name's origin, which is from the Latin *cupa*, "a vessel." The name of the poet *Cowper* is a variant of *Cooper*.

The surname *Soper* is for the soap maker. It also reminds us that in olden times the word was spelled *s-o-pe*.

The name *Cleaver* denotes a mace bearer, and is from the Old French *Clavier*, Latin *clava*, "a club."

Wainwright is for the maker of wains or carts. *Naylor* is for the nailsmith, and *Glaisher*, the glassmaker.

Saucer, however, has nothing to do with crockery, but points to a forbear who made appetizing sauces.

There were evidently lady barbers in the thirteenth century, for in the Hundred Rolls we find the names Matilda la *Barbaresse* and Isabel la *Barbaresse*.

In Lighter Vein

Good Guesser

Shronk stopped his motorcar at a desolate crossroads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart, "Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydon?"

The farmer raised himself in astonishment. "Say, stranger, how did you know my name is Cornsilk?" he asked.

"I guessed it," said the motorist.

"Then," said the farmer as he drove on, "guess your way to Croydon."

Preparedness

The new neighbors were invited to tea. Little Tommy protested at having his face washed, whereupon his mother said: "Come, let mother wash your face so that you'll be nice and clean for the ladies to kiss."

He yielded to this and was washed.

A few minutes later, while watching his father wash, he said: "Daddy, now I know why you are washing your face!"

Prager Tagblatt

"I had to have the house built like this because land is so frightfully dear round here."

Vice Versa

Employer: "Personal appearance is a helpful factor in business success."

Employee: "Yes, and business success is a helpful factor in personal appearance."—*Montreal Star.*

Light Meat

The children had a chicken for dinner.

"What part did you have?" asked one.

"The wishbone," was the reply.

"I had a leg," put in another child.

Little Jackie held up a skewer and exclaimed: "Look, I've got the perch."

Straightened Out

Stranger: "When does the 5:15 leave?"

Trainman: "At a quarter past five."

Stranger: "Thanks! I get all mixed up over this changing of time."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Early Morning Visitor

In Out-of-the-Way Places, the Birds and Squirrels Are Not the Only Wild Creatures That Enjoy a Little Special Attention, as Henry Boyden of Portland, Maine, Shows With This Interesting Picture for the Monitor Camera Club.

The Children's Corner

Josephus and Arabella Come Home From the Seashore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"UNCLE JOHN," said little John.

"Dear Uncle John," said niece Katharine.

"Yes?" said Uncle John.

"It is a very, very long time," said Katharine, "since you have told us a story about my rag doll Arabella."

"And my toy monkey Josephus," said little John.

"Permit me to think about them," said Uncle John, closing his book but keeping his finger in it, so that he would know where he had stopped reading. "If my memory is correct, Arabella and Josephus traveled with the family when it went to the seashore for the summer?"

"We took them," said Katharine. "We couldn't take all the toys, but we took Josephus and Arabella," said John.

"It was rather rough on the other toys," said Uncle John. "They missed Josephus and Arabella, especially Policeman Marshmallow Smith. Often he felt quite lonely sitting on his alphabet block in the playroom and wondering what kind of a time Josephus and Arabella were having at the seashore. But he comforted himself with the thought that they were having a good time, and although he had never seen the seashore himself, he was glad Arabella and Josephus were seeing it. That is the kind of a friend Policeman Marshmallow Smith is."

"I guess he was glad when they got back home," said Katharine.

"The word hardly expresses his feelings," said Uncle John. "When he saw them coming across the playroom floor, Policeman Marshmallow Smith uttered a glad cry, stood on his head on the alphabet block, and waved his feet. You see, he was dancing for joy, and was so excited that he forgot he was standing on his head."

"He must have looked funny," said little John.

"So he thought himself," said Uncle John, "when he had calmed down a bit. 'This is very undignified behavior for a policeman,' said Marshmallow Smith to himself. So by the time Josephus and Arabella reached the alphabet block Marshmallow Smith was sitting on it as usual."

"I expect they shook hands," said Katharine.

"When they were half way across

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Was So Excited That He Forgot He Was Standing on His Head.

the playroom floor," said Uncle John, "Josephus and Arabella began to run. They ran to the alphabet block. They seized Policeman Marshmallow Smith by the hands and dragged him off the alphabet block. They all talked at once.

"'Oh, Marshmallow Smith, I'm so glad to see you!' cried Arabella. And 'Well, well, Marshmallow! How are you, old fellow?' cried Josephus.

"'Fine, Fine,' cried Policeman Marshmallow Smith. 'How are you, Arabella? How are you, Josephus?'

"'Fine, Fine,' cried Josephus and Arabella.

"'How good it is to see you, Josephus and Arabella!' cried Marshmallow Smith.

"'How good it is to see you too, Marshmallow Smith!' cried Joseph and Arabella.

"And 'Did you see the sea, Josephus and Arabella? Did it look like the sea in the picture book with a ship on it?' cried Marshmallow Smith.

"'We did and it did, Marshmallow Smith,' cried Josephus and Arabella.

"'I have always wanted to see the sea,' cried Marshmallow Smith, 'but it will be almost as good to hear you tell about it.'

"And then when they had calmed down, Marshmallow got back on his alphabet block, and Josephus brought a toy rocking chair for Arabella and another for himself, and they talked and talked."

Quotation for Today

HE WHO reforms himself, has done more toward reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.
—LAVATER

What They Say

Ahem!

"Rockefeller Center? Oh, yes, it seems I have heard about the place. I think I shall get a guide and go visit it myself."—*John D. Rockefeller, Jr.*

More Problems Than Solutions

The New Deal creates more problems than it solves.—*Senator Vandenberg.*

Home

"No legislation should ever be enacted which menaces the integrity of the home."*Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Massachusetts.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

COMFORTABLY settled on the river bank in his favorite fishing retreat, a man became completely engrossed in the serious business before him. He loved the quietness of the place, broken only by the songs of the birds and the soft ripple of the water. Suddenly the calm was disturbed by the piteous bleating of a sheep, which made straight for the still figure on the river bank and tried to attract his attention. Somewhat puzzled, the man watched the sheep for a few minutes, until it finally dawned on him that the animal was trying to get him to follow it.

A trifle reluctantly the fisherman carefully laid his pole on the river bank and started down stream after the sheep. Every few feet it turned around to make sure that the man was still following, and when he finally stopped, wondering whether it was worth while to go on, the sheep went back and rubbed against the man's legs, still bleating piteously.

So on they went until they came to a place along the river where the bank had given way. Looking over the steep edge, the man saw a lamb caught on a projecting branch halfway down the bank. With great difficulty he rescued the little creature and restored it to its mother, who seemed to become frantic with joy. After becoming completely satisfied that the lamb was unharmed, the sheep jumped on the man and licked his hand like a dog, seemingly trying to say "Thank you" in the only way it knew how.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

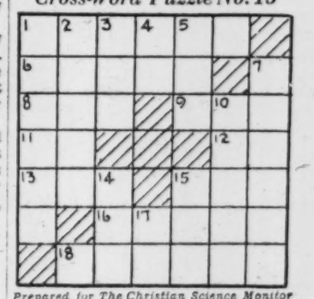
Experience Articles

A PRIMARY teacher whose salary had been cut rather drastically realized why the school board had been required to do it, so made no complaint, though many of the discouraged teachers did. In her work in the beginning classes she had invented many ways of interesting little tots and making the day's work pleasant. She, accordingly, got out her typewriter and began to write these ideas and plans, together with many ideas she had for the better training of the children in the home to make them ready for school.

Today she is earning more with her new work in connection with her teaching than she did before. And this monthly publicity is making her well known as a primary teacher. When salaries are restored, she will stand first in line for a better one, because she did not spend her days lamenting, but worked out her own salvation.

M. C. R.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 13



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Oceanic
6—A waxy quarta
8—Mammal
9—Interjection
11—Part of 'to be'
12—Exist
13—Hostility
15—Bend
16—Apart from
18—Thwarted

Down
1—Parrots
2—Lizard
3—Rodent
4—Pronoun
5—Bird's beak
7—Masticated
10—Dwelling
14—Knock
15—Portion
17—Musical note

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Loyalty*

By CARMACK

Our trying to find out who has the best master turned out to be a big joke-
We took three votes and each time everybody's master got one vote each-
Which showed that every fellow was voting for his own master!
So we stopped voting and decided to have a free for all frolic—
That's something that we usually can all agree on right off the bat —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Seven-League Wings

AUSTRALIA has moved into England's back yard. London to Melbourne is now a matter of six steps—the kind of steps C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Black have been taking in their De Havilland Comet.

One day to India, two days to the Australian coast—who would wish for a magic carpet or seven-league boots? What son of England but will thrill to this new picture of the far-flung Empire drawn together by skill and daring? What Dutchman but will hail Parmentier and Moll's splendid proof of the Netherlands' air line nearness to his immensely rich Dutch East Indies? And what human but will sense something of the new urgency for men to demonstrate neighborliness in a world fast becoming a neighborhood?

Three things stand out already in the results of this greatest of air races. One is the political significance for Britain. When Scott and Black, after four seven-league steps, set their plane down at Port Darwin, Australia, two days after their take-off from Mildenhall Field in England, they gave a new dimension to the British Empire. They cut the time distance from the center to the circumference of British rule by more than half. They brought Allahabad as close to London as Edinburgh was a hundred years ago.

What this tremendous shrinkable may mean is not yet clear. But this flight must cause an awakening to the possibilities. Half the globe—and nearly a month of water travel—still intervene for heavy transport between England and Australia, but at the rate planes are being developed and flown today, communications now will be but a matter of hours. Fifteen years ago a flight from Melbourne to London in twenty-eight days was considered marvelous. Only last year Wiley Post's eight days for 16,000 miles was astounding. But Scott and Black covered 11,300 miles in less than three days.

It has been said that only the railroad and the telegraph enabled the United States to be one country. Will the airplane and the radio overcome the vast space and time difficulties which have separated the units of the British Commonwealth of Nations and enable them to remain one close-knit family?

The second outstanding result is the remarkable flight of the Dutchmen, Parmentier and Moll, in an American-made Douglas plane. Coolly and cannily, they flew the course as a regular workaday job, as if part of their schedule on the Netherlands-East Indies service. Carrying mail, passengers and baggage, and making more frequent stops, they proved better than could any mere racing flight the real commercial possibilities of the route.

Of course, account must be taken of the failures among the twenty entries, and of the relatively slow time of others. But against them this methodical certainty of the Dutchmen stands as assurance that with sound equipment and knowledge of the route, regular commercial four-day flights should soon link Australia and England. And with the development of heavier planes express and even the more valuable freight should before many years leap from Asia to Europe and open vast new possibilities of commerce.

The third great significance of these flights is the spur they give to human thought. The horizons of the mind are pushed into realms where once only fancy dared explore. To a world obsessed with limitations and almost ready to doubt its future, the vista presented by this achievement is invaluable. It opens the eyes to the limitless possibilities, not merely in invention, not merely in trade, but in the harmonious relations of neighbor nations which will enable us to bend these great instruments to the fuller and happier use of mankind.

Mexican Danger Signals

MEXICO has suffered more than its share of ill usage at the hands of near and remote neighbors. France and the United States are the illustrations which immediately leap to mind. Therefore, Mexico should be in a position, first, to understand quite fully the meaning of the phrase "good neighbor," and, secondly, to return in kind what she wished her neighbors had done unto her. There are signs that Mexico has forgotten her own experiences and is practicing, in reverse, what she condemned not long ago.

It is true that Mexico has not invaded other nations and that she is not interfering in the domestic affairs of other peoples, but her present activities have international significance, affect the lives and property of foreigners, and run counter, not only to law but to justice.

At the moment Mexico is pursuing three policies which, though intended primarily to improve the conditions of the masses in Mexico, are often realized at the expense of foreigners quite innocent of wrong-doing and which are clearly inconsistent and illogical. These policies are the confiscation of the property of foreigners; the attempt to transform educational institutions into centers of Socialist propaganda; and a program of nationalism and nationalization.

The present fight against the Roman Catholic Church recalls the struggle of 1926. The main reason for opposing the church then was, in the words of an authoritative writer, that "public education and intellectual emancipation are not compatible with clerical control of the school systems." That is an understandable attitude. But it is, or should be, just as clear that "intellectual emancipation" cannot be achieved in the schools if they are to be maintained primarily to indoctrinate Socialism.

Subtly and covertly, too, according to competent observers who have recently returned from Mexico, the state is slowly taking over properties of foreigners who, in some cases, have really become Mexicans in all but name and race. This threefold program, part of the Six-Year Plan, commendable as it may be in its domestic aspects, is dangerous from the point of view of Mexico's international relations. Desirable and necessary internal reforms can be made within reason and courtesy and without turning into a "bad neighbor."

Ending the Cause of Crime

THE Monitor today concludes its series of articles on "Preventing the Cause of Crime." Concrete proposals—proposals aimed to reach the deepest sources from which crime springs—have been brought together. Men and women whose judgment carries instant authority have contributed to the searching analysis. A conclusion results:

The path to a crimeless state is clearly posted.

Whether the signposts on the road are noted, whether the directions win the sanction of action, or whether crime is to be permitted to go on exacting a toll of at least $13,000,000,000 each year in the United States, rests with every individual and group making up society as a whole.

Of all the challenging conclusions emerging from the Monitor's survey, the most arresting is that the crime problem can no longer be left to the lawyer, policeman, judge, prison warden and other agents of traditional systems which seek to protect society against crime after it has developed an extensive and tough network of roots and branches.

The federal search for Charles ("Pretty Boy") Floyd, one of the last ruthless bank robbers and killers, which came to a successful end Monday, provides strong evidence that the forces of justice are becoming increasingly expert in running down criminals. They have recently halted the depredations of John Dillinger, Homer Van Meter, Clyde Barrow and other desperadoes, and have solved several kidnaping cases. This is excellent work—but more is needed! It is splendid to solve crimes—but it is more important to prevent them by preventing causes of crime.

Investments of thought, activity and money to build and maintain constructive influences where destructive ones in the past have been permitted to produce delinquency and crime, offer better returns than the $500,000,000 now spent each year in the United States to chase, try, house and attempt to rebuild criminals. The direct saving is apparent, but what of indirect benefits through less robbing, killing and human degradation?

On the basis of the Monitor's survey, every element of the nation, from the Federal Government to the most obscure citizen, can—and should—find some practical way to start immediately doing its part toward preventing the causes of crime. At Washington in December, a great national crime conference will meet. If it adjourns after strengthening the present growing morale of law enforcement, it will have done much—but not enough. Leaders of the conference have recognized the social necessity of preventing crime's causes.

"One of the first tasks of the crime conference," said a spokesman for the Department of Justice, "must be to prepare the way for a definite governmental organization attacking the causes of crime."

Every public-spirited group and individual could adapt this statement to the range of social contacts within their experience. Within the Monitor's survey will be found detailed information concerning the vast economic, political and social work that remains to be done before crime's causes—and crime with them—can be eliminated.

The challenge is unprecedented in the field of social service. The practical means for achievement await intelligent and long-term application.

What will be society's answer, not in after-dinner speeches, but in tangible work to prevent the preventable—that's all of them—causes of crime?

"Some People Say"

A VICE ADMIRAL stands before a body of Navy League cadets in London to honor Trafalgar Day. It is the Sabbath. He says: "Some people say we are brothers, and that all nations are equal."

It being the Sabbath, in a nation of Christendom, the idea is no doubt familiar to the audience. Jesus admonished men to pray "*Our* Father . . ." He taught that there is one God, one Father of all. On this teaching his followers have founded their recognition of universal brotherhood. And Paul, obviously not at a Trafalgar Day meeting, but at least in the midst of Mars' hill, declared that God "hath made of one blood all nations."

Brotherhood, equality of nations. The Vice Admiral's words echo back to the hill in Athens, back to the mount in Kurn Hattin. Yes, "some people" have been saying these things for nearly two thousand years. But on Trafalgar Day an Admiral says: "That is not true. Don't believe a word of it."

American Folk Songs

Book of the Day

JOHN A. LOMAX, curator of the Folk Song Archives of the Library of Congress, is one of America's important folklorists, and at least in one field a pioneer. His "Cowboy Songs," inspired by his early days along the Chisholm Trail, and brought out in 1910 under the ægis of Profs. Barrett Wendell and George Lyman Kittredge, has been a classic among folk poetry collections since its publication. He is probably responsible for the preservation of "Home on the Range," loveliest of cowboy songs—he secured the music from a San Antonio Negro—which, after nearly a quarter-century of neglect, was recently resurrected to become for a time the most popular radio song in America. His son, Alan Lomax, assists in the compilation of AMERICAN BALLADS AND FOLK SONGS (New York: Macmillan. $5).

* * *

The Lomaxes do not waste time in formulating definitions, or in controversy; to them any song which has sprung up on American soil or been appropriated by a considerable number of Americans and sung long enough to take on new and additional elements is an American folk song. The tremendous number of variants of many of the older songs and the accretions of some of the newer ones (nearly a thousand stanzas of "the Old Chizzum Trail" are known) justify their position. They include Creole French songs and Texan-Spanish songs as being indigenous, but exclude the English and Scottish ballads of the Southern Appalachians as importations. They omit also the songs of the American Indians, presumably because of the barrier of language.

The collection is a generous one, reaching 625 pages and nearly 300 songs. It fairly covers the continent, and exemplifies, in addition to the classes mentioned, songs deriving from various occupations.

* * *

But the most interesting contribution is the section devoted to songs from southern Negro prison camps. Conditions there are ideal for the growth of folk song; the singers are usually illiterate, they are separated from white contact, radio and jazz, and they are lonely and frustrated.

A fair proportion of the book is the result of original investigation, but the editors have not hesitated to borrow from printed sources or to accept contributions from correspondents. There is, then, much here that is new along with the old. And many of the more popular songs are omitted.

There is one bit of heresy for which scholars will wish to pillory the compilers and for which the general reader, not being interested in variants and origins, will rise up and call them blessed: they have given in many cases composite versions of the songs, taking from several different sources stanzas which seem to be most complete and appropriate, and arranging them into satisfactory patterns.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Beware the Gold Brick Salesman!

Hollywood in Nineteen-Fifty

A Fantasy: Part One

"WHAT? . . . Leave San Francisco at once? . . . Why, of course, if it is that imperative. Yes, on the Swan." . . . The film producer replaced the hotel telephone receiver, sighed, then turned to me.

"There goes our quiet evening together," he said. "The censors are attempting to stifle canned speech again. They would—just at the time when our new de Maupassant pictures are under discussion. I'm flying my yacht back to Hollywood: Come along, won't you?"

"Delighted!" I replied. But I wasn't. The thought of flying over four hundred miles in less than an hour was anything but delightful. But ten minutes later, in the cozy cabin of the Swan, we were renewing an old acquaintance.

"According to the reviews of your book, 'Twenty Years in Tibet,'" the producer began, "you have been away from civilization a long, long time."

"And America has so progressed," I laughed, "that I feel like a Rip Van Winkle from north of the Himalayan Mountains. It is extremely difficult for me to realize that this is the year 1950. Why, when I left the States, away back in 1930, you wore golf pants and held the title of assistant director. Now you head a great film organization, while I still write volumes that no one reads."

The sudden start made me jump. The yacht rose swiftly and vertically, in the breath-taking manner of an express elevator. But soon the pneumatic transmission was shifted to a forward speed, and the hum of the tractor screws tuned out the dying sounds of the spent helicopter blades. We were en route.

How easily my friend adjusted the automatic pilot and navigator, and set the indicators on the map to the point of destination! There was a compensator, too, for driftage. Our altitude reading was 14,000 feet, while the speed; to my utter amazement, was between 630 and 645 miles an hour. These variations on the delicate velocimeter, I later learned, were caused by our passing through air-pockets and clouds of varying densities.

* * *

My friend touched a button, and the ground-glass screen of the telescope projector became active. Whatever came within focus of this lens was flashed up a size equal to that seen with a pair of the most powerful binoculars.

The night was intensely dark. I could make out little except where the sickle moon stabbed a cloud. Yet now and then came a peculiar flicker of light, such as a firefly would make. Soon the void on the screen began to take shape. I glimpsed the blurred outline of a Navy flier as it snapped by. Why, the air was literally alive with craft, all darkened except for their running lights. They were very hard to discern, at least to my inexperienced eyes, as they fled along the various altitude lanes set apart for their particular use.

My friend, noticing my bewildered look, smiled.

"An old invention of John Baird's," he explained. "The invisible ray searchlight. It sweeps clear to the horizon, pierces the densest fog, unseen. In each craft is also an 'electric eye' which catches all that comes into the invisible ray's path."

The producer stopped to adjust the focus a little more sharply, then said:

"You know, of course, that since the year 1940, the helicopter has been in general use. In fact, its success accounts for the troublesome flocks of flying flivvers which now impede aerial traffic. A bare two horsepower will lift 1100 pounds one foot a second, and in order to alight upon a roof or to leave it . . ."

* * *

The screen of the telescopic projector had suddenly filled with a blinding glare.

"The Bacchus, en route to Los Angeles from the Riviera, with a passenger list of film celebrities," said my friend, taking the wireless telephone receiver down from the cabin wall. "A second Hollywood has been established on the Riviera, for England, Germany, France and the lesser nations have joined hands with us for world-wide film distribution."

Adjusting the sensitive instrument, my friend picked up the switchboard of the great ship coming up behind us.

"Turn your searchlight away, please."

As the dazzling glow of the Bacchus' light left the screen, it revealed a miniature of the gigantic aerial liner as a remarkable picture etched against a background of star-pricked darkness. And her lines, it appeared, were more those of submarine than plane. But she approached so rapidly that her image did not keep its proportions as long as I would have liked. Then, due to her superior speed, she drifted off the screen.

"The world does move," I remarked. "Only a few years ago such ships were but a thought. And you also were to tell me of the progress the movies have made."

[With the yacht still in the air, en route to Hollywood, the changes in the motion pictures by 1950 are to be described tomorrow in this column.]

FRED GILMAN JOPP

North . . South . . East . . West

Silence, Safety, and Sanity

By Frank L. Perrin

WHILE we strive, in season and out of season, to bring into realization some dream of economic independence or to assure ourselves that, by some process as yet undiscovered, even the indigent may become the possessors of wealth, we may be prone to forget the little amenities and precautions which would, if observed, add much to the safety and comfort of ourselves and our neighbors. Why should we not, if we find time which need not be directed to the discussion of the sterner things of our day-by-day existence, enlist for service in a campaign which has as its platform or slogan, if you prefer, Silence, Safety, and Sanity?

Because we of this age and generation have, from necessity, become accustomed to hear the distracting noises about us, day and night, we may regard them as necessary or unavoidable. To one who might have returned to the modern world after an absence in Jungleland, for instance, since the beginning of the present century, it would be apparent that our era of noises began with the coming of the first one-cylinder automobile. With the advent of the "silent six" it was believed the difficulty had been overcome. But with the rapid increase in numbers and with volume added to each individual honking horn or galaxy of horns, this hope vanished.

* * *

Then, almost in a single year, the thundering truck and its millions of descendants came to add confusion to confusion. The drivers of the commercial trucks which trail each other from coast to coast and from the Lakes country to the Gulf of Mexico are employed to cover the greatest possible distance in a given time, rather than for their culture or good manners. Their loaded vans thunder along the highways and over bridges at such speed that the noise of their horns serves as a necessary warning to more considerate drivers and casual pedestrians.

The result of all this is that dwellers along the main arteries of travel in both city and country are compelled to endure an almost ceaseless din. With increasing power and speed the trucks and passenger cars are adding annually to their toll of disasters. The reckless or thoughtless driver forgets his own responsibility, resting in the knowledge that the insurance companies will protect him against all claims for compensation for lesser damage inflicted by him on the highway.

The time has come to halt long enough to discover in just what direction we are going, and at what rate of speed. Unnecessary noises can be abated, and a greater degree of safety can be assured by means which a thoughtful public, or an exasperated public, may find a way to impose. In using an automobile either for pleasure or ordinary business there is no reason or necessity for driving at the speed to which modern cars are geared.

Just as the installation of improved means of controlling and stopping cars has been made possible, so it may be found necessary, if obnoxious and troublesome regulations imposed by law are to be rendered unnecessary, for manufacturers to limit the maximum speed of automobiles and autotrucks. The toll is too heavy as it is.

* * *

The headlights which are a part of the equipment available for night travel seem too often to add to the hazards of the highway rather than otherwise. Among tourists who visit many sections of the country during the year it is insisted that in New England generally, and in Massachusetts particularly, the automobile lights constitute a public nuisance. This is speaking of them generally as they appear to travelers who are accustomed to lights better regulated and more considerately used.

There can be accomplished much-needed voluntary reforms in our use of roads and streets which, after all, are provided for the use of everybody. The driver of the high-powered car or truck has been invested with no superior right or privilege because of his position or because of his desire to travel at high speed. The glaring auto lamp, while it may illumine the roadway ahead, confuses and troubles the drivers of machines met on hills and along the way. Many unnecessary noises can be silenced by thoughtfulness. Safety can be realized by greater care in driving. Sanity along the highways may be realized by some better method than compulsion.

The Wide Horizon

Terrorism and World Peace

By John Bakeless

THE real moral of the assassination of King Alexander has been largely neglected by most newspaper commentators. It is that the root causes of Balkan discontent which produced the World War—and which might very easily have produced another World War this October—are still as grave as ever.

These fundamental dissatisfactions, which have kept the world in turmoil for generations, are due to two main causes. One cause is the inability of diplomacy, thus far, to sort out the various Balkan nationalities and place them under governments that satisfy the people themselves. The other is the age-old tendency of the great powers to use these internal frictions to further their own ambitions.

If the great powers could be persuaded not to use the agonies of these little peoples for their own selfish purposes the Balkan problem would be less serious. Brutality and injustice might still lead to wars, but the wars could be localized. In 1914 there was some hope of localizing the Austro-Serbian war without involving Europe. But all the great powers were too closely entangled to permit it, and there was no pacific agency like the League of Nations to afford a quicker means of interchange of opinion than the stiff channels of diplomacy afford.

Conversely, if the fundamental injustices of the present Balkan boundaries could be eliminated, the intrigues of the great powers would not be so dangerous as they now are, for the Balkans would stay peaceful.

* * *

All persons badly need to understand the answers to four questions: What are the injustices that keep the Balkans a hotbed of intrigue, leading to assassinations? What are the terroristic societies that struggle to end these injustices? Why do the great powers persist in meddling with the affairs of these smaller nations? What can be done about it?

The main difficulty is that the Balkans are a kind of land bridge between Europe and Asia. Various nationalities have passed back and forth for generations and have left remnants behind them. No matter where diplomats draw a line on the map, they inevitably leave some of these remnants on the wrong side. Then begins a series of plots to "redeem" the remnants and bring them inside the same boundaries as their brethren, or else a series of plots to win freedom and set up a new Balkan state.

Probably the worst single problem is Macedonia, the area north of Salonica, where the present boundaries of Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria join. There are approximately 2,000,000 Macedonians. In blood and language they are probably closer to the Bulgarians than to any other Balkan people. They certainly feel themselves so, as is shown by the frequency with which Macedonians under Greek or Yugoslav rule have sought refuge on the Bulgarian side of the frontier. The Peace Conference gave the vast majority of them to Yugoslav rule, handed over the seaside population—many of whom have since emigrated—to the Greeks, and the rest to Bulgaria.

* * *

The net result has been a campaign of terrorism by the Inner Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, led by Ivan Mihailoff. The "Imro" regards itself as the legitimate government of Macedonia, established by the will of the people. It considers assassination as an act of war.

A similar organization, the Ustashi, is active in Croatia, the northern part of Yugoslavia. Eager to join with their Serbian brethren before the war and to throw off the Austrian yoke, the Croats have not been so happy since their union was achieved. The Serbs form the nucleus of the modern Yugoslavia and are determined to Serbify the country. In Macedonia this means police repression of the Macedonians, who are forbidden the use of their language in schools, newspapers, or churches. In Croatia it means that the Serbs rule and all the higher posts in the government or the army are given to them.

It would be difficult to prove that the Imro and the Ustashi cooperate; but there certainly is some kind of understanding between them and they work by the same terroristic methods. All this is exactly analogous to the situation in 1914, when the Austro-Hungarian Government was repressing the Croats, while across the border in Serbia the Black Hand Society worked by terroristic methods to unite them with Serbia.

* * *

Also, just as the Imperial Russian Government of pre-war days almost certainly encouraged the Black Hand, so today there is only too much reason to believe that certain European governments are encouraging the terrorists while their European diplomatic opponents encourage the repression of minorities which breeds terrorism.

The moral of it all is that so long as intolerable treatment of minorities is permitted or encouraged in the Balkans, those minorities will have recourse to terrorism as their only means of self-defense. The League of Nations, charged with securing the rights of minorities, has so far done nothing effective about Macedonia, in spite of repeated appeals. There are those who believe that the Yugoslavs and their French allies are too powerful inside the League itself to let the Macedonians get a hearing.

As a result, terrorism continues and the peace of the world is continually in danger. Justice demands that something be done about it. So does self-interest.